The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Expected Majority Report of the House Select Committee on Kansas—Proposed Action of the Minority—The Pearl River Slave-Traders, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

It is expected that Mr. STEPHENS will make report from the House Select Committee on Kansas to-morrow or Tuesday. Whenever he does, the minority will raise a question of privilege that the Committee have failed to obey the order of the House to investigate, and will move a resolution referring the subject back, with specific instructions to make inquiry relative to special points.

In this struggle there is good reason to anticipate that the minority will be sustained by several Lecomptonites from the South, who will insist that the House, having made an order for investigation, must be obeyed. The chances are decidedly in favor of the success of this movement.

It is rumored that the steamer *Dispatch* has gone to Pearl River, Miss., to look after the New-Orleans *Delta's* slave-traders. The *Delta's* story is pronounced by Southern gentlemen to be a superb hoax. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

The Grand Jury of the City of Washington have, under the law of Congress to punish contempt of the authority of either house, found a presentment against JOHN W. WOLCOTT, the recusant witness.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

Mr. GREEN has arrived here as Messenger, bringing with him the journal of the Lecompton Convention, and the evidence taken before the Commission to examine into the alleged frauds in Kansas on the 21st of December, and the 4th of January. The document is voluminous. It is said that the investigation reduces the legal vote of the former to about 2,500, whereas it was heretofore stated at 6,795.

The three branches of the House Kansas Investigating Committee will, it is supposed, make their several reports next week.

The Harney and Sumner Difficulty—The Court Martial called for Col. Sumner's Trial—The Troops in Kansas—Mexican Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6, 1858.

The announcement that Gen. HARNEY has not withdrawn his charges against Col. E. V. SUMNER, and that an unusually imposing Court-Martial has been ordered to convene at Carlisle Barracks, to try the case, will be hailed with surprise, mortification and regret, by the Army everywhere, if we may judge by the very general expression of sentiment by army officers who are within reach. The charges against Colonel S. are brought under the 25th Article of War, which provides that any officer who sends a challenge shall be cashiered at the discretion of a Court-Martial. The facts, as you will remember, were briefly these: Assistant-Inspector-General DEAS preferred charges against SUMNER, which were tried by a Court-Martial of which General HARNEY was President. The accused was acquitted of every charge affecting his honor as a gentleman, but convicted of technical offences for which he was sentenced to temporary suspension from duty, rank and pay.

Feeling that General HARNEY had treated him with indignity and injustice at the Court-Martial, Colonel SUMNER—upon the General's arrival here—addressed him a note, inviting him to a personal interview, somewhere outside the District of Columbia, where they twain might settle their differences. General HARNEY, instead of responding in the usual manner in such cases, hastened to the Secretary of War, before whom he laid the case, and then notified Colonel SUMNER that he should prefer charges against him, and demand their trial. Colonel S. replied in a tart note, declaring that he would have nothing further to do with a man who would shield himself thus behind official position. It is generally understood that HARNEY usually accepts the responsibilities of "the Code," and that his declination of Colonel SUMNER's invitation was not based upon moral or conscientious grounds. This gives coloring to the statement—for the truth of which, however, I am unable to vouch—that he claimed exemption from responding under the Code, upon the ground of his superior rank. This claim, on the other hand, is scouted by many as insufficient, because he is in fact also a Colonel, and a Brigadier-General *only by brevet*.

I cannot ascertain that an officer of the Army was ever tried before under the articles of war against dueling. This case is believed to be the first of the kind—officers, heretofore, always deeming it beneath the dignity of gentlemen to carry their private affairs of this sort to a Court-Martial. The policy of the War Department has always been to prevent prosecutions under the Article in question,—and thus far it has succeeded. For example, it is only a fortnight since Lieutenants BELL and WILLIAMS poked lead and saltpetre at each other almost in sight of the Capitol—but we hear of no other proceedings in the matter. But when a case is pressed upon the attention of the Department it is bound to take notice of it. In view of all the circumstances, Gen. HARNEY's course excites much unpleasant comment. Had he simply declined SUMNER's *cartel*, no one, perhaps, would have thought less of him, or suspected the bravery for which he has acquired a reputation in the service. He could have afforded to decline a meeting; but his subsequent proceedings against the man whom he is accused of wronging, his tattling at the War Department, with a view to the ruin of a brave and honorable antagonist, smack of persecution, and will assuredly create an unenviable sentiment towards the General among his brother officers. Better, far better for him, that he had let some one else set the precedent of bringing an officer to account for supposed breach of an Article of War which had become almost obsolete.

The Court meets on Wednesday next, and, as you will have perceived already, is composed of some of the most distinguished officers in the service who can be spared for the duty entailed upon them. It is rumored that Col. SUMNER's defence will be two old—first, that his note was not a challenge, in fact; and second, that as he was suffering at the time the penalty of suspension from rank, pay, and command, he was not at the time subject to the Articles of War. I give this rumor as I get it, without making myself responsible for its accuracy. The first point would seem to be well taken. The invitation to leave the District, though clearly implying an *intent* to challenge, cannot well be construed into the challenge itself. Civil law presumes that, however strong a man's *intent* to perpetrate a crime, he will relent before it is consummated, and until then he is held guiltless of the crime itself. The rule would certainly seem to be as justly applicable under military law. The second point is one about which military men alone are competent to decide.

Your announcement that all the troops in Kansas, except three or four companies, are designed to be withdrawn and sent to Utah is correct. They are expected to take up the line of march by the 1st of May, or as soon as the grass upon the plains is sufficiently started to afford sustenanse to their animals. If Capt. MARCY returns to Camp Scott, however, with the expected animals for transportation, Col. JOHNSTON will not await the reinforcements before advancing upon Salt Lake City. Capt. MARCY was expected to start from New Mexico some time early in March, and to reach Camp Scott by the middle of April at the latest, which would enable the troops to move forward by the 1st of May. It will be remembered, however, that the Mormons with their Indian allies design to cut Capt. MARCY off,—of which danger it is supposed he will have no warning unless the dispatches sent by Gen. SCOTT a week ago can reach Gen. GARLAND at Santa Fé, in time to secure an escort for MARCY—of which there is serious doubt to say the least.

Admiral ZERMAN, of Mexico, has been here again but COMONFORT has not arrived, much to the disappointment of a number of gentlemen who have been waiting here to converse with him about the future of his country, and obtain information upon which to base their calculations as to the propriety or safety of aiding the Liberal Party. Various papers, in a careless attempt to appropriate some of the facts in your recent correspondence in reference to Mexico, have fallen into the absurd error of stating that TERMAN had come to the United States to raise means to aid in COMONFORT's restoration. This is not so. TERMAN belongs to the Liberal Party, under the Constitutional President JUAREZ, whose Government is now sitting in Guanaxuato, and his mission at Washington was solely to obtain, if possible, the moral support of the United States for the Liberal movement. Elsewhere he will lend his influence to the business of obtaining pecuniary resources to enable the Liberals to rout its opponents.

The Washington Art Association of this city, at a recent meeting, determined upon calling a Convention of Artists, to meet here on the 20th inst. The interesting and praiseworthy object of the call is best set forth in the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have established at the Seat of Government an Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, and especially to facilitate their application to the patriotic requirements of this commemorative period of our national history, in the historical and illustrative works which are to adorn our National Capitol and Capitol grounds; and,

Whereas, It is our duty to adopt every means that may aid in the accomplishment of the objects proposed, and as it has been urged upon us that a Convention of the artists of the United States would be one of the most efficient means to hasten it. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby invite the Art Institutions of the United States to appoint delegates, and also extend personal invitations to all artists, to meet us in Convention at the City of Washington, on the 20th day of March, 1858.

This manifesto is approved and indorsed by an imposing array of artists, including T. R. Peale, W. D. Washington, W. H. Rhinehart, Geo. P. A. Healy, Horatio Stone, M. B. Brady and others. S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 6.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. HUBBELL, to enlarge the powers of assignees.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the act incorporating the New-York Warehouse Company.

By Mr. SLOAN, against the railroad on South Ninth-street, Brooklyn. Also, to establish a boundary line between Flatbush and Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to amend the charter of Rutgers Female Institute. Also, favorably, for a railroad on Broadway and other streets in Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to amend the law relative to limited partnerships, and to principals, factors and agents.

To increase the number of Notaries Public in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HALSTED, to repeal the law of 1857, to equalize taxation.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for a registry of challenged persons, or persons offering to vote when not legally capable.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to certain officers and heads of Departments in the City of Brooklyn—[It curtails their term of office eight months.]

To authorize the building of a dam across Mill Creek, in Kings County.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 6.

The use of the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 10th inst. was granted to Hon. A. J. H. DUGANNE, for a lecture on tenant-houses; and to Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on some evening to suit his convenience, for a lecture on Pauperism and Crime.

A joint resolution to furnish each member and State Officer with two copies of the *Colonial History* was adopted.

The Prison Committee were empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges against Auburn Prison.

A large number of petitions on the usual subjects were presented. Among them were several in favor of tolling Railroads.

The bill appropriating money to repair the State Lunatic Asylum was reported complete and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To prohibit Banks of Deposit from acting as Savings Banks.

Making appropriations for repair of the State Lunatic Asylum.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MOORE, to regulate the Staten Island Ferry.

By Mr. OSGOOD, to amend the Militia laws.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the New-York Underground Railway Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAYTON, annulling all Building Associations formed in Kings County, and authorizing creditors or members to take legal steps for the appointment of Receivers, who shall immediately wind up their affairs.

By Mr CHAMBERS, extending the March term of the Court of Appeals to six weeks, and the January term to eight weeks.

By Mr. WINNE, authorizing the State Treasurer to appoint two additional deputies.

By Mr. DURYEA, to prohibit the sale or possession of brass knuckles.

By Mr. MOORE, to incorporate a company for a railroad from Central Park, on Seventh-avenue, along the streets parallel to Broadway, to Chambers-street.

By Mr. WOLFORD, to allow persons accused of crime to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, to increase the number of Notaries in New-York, at the option of the Governor.

By Mr. HAGGERTY, to enlarge the locks of the Chemung Canal.

REBUKE OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL LOBBY.

Mr. MOORE introduced resolutions declaring that the action of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York is grossly improper and insulting to members, in sending up a lobby to influence the action of the members of the Legislature. Laid over.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. DURYEA, at 1½ o'clock, called up his resolution declaring opposition to the admission of Kassas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend by adding the words "or under any Constitution that has not been submitted to the vote and received the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory in all its parts."

Mr. DURYEA accepted the amendment, and moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained, when

Mr. LANING called for the ayes and nays on the question—"Shall the main question be now put?" The call of the roll was commenced about 1¾ o'clock When Mr. LANING's name was called he asked to be excused from voting, and took the floor under the rule which permits a member to briefly state his reasons for the request. He commenced a speech upon the general merits of the Kansas question, and was called to order by Mr. BARNES.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. LANING then proceeded to speak for three-quarters of an hour, going over the general ground of the Governor's Message and Democratic principles.

Several times he was called to order, but the Speaker ruled in his favor, until

Mr. BARNES appealed from the decision.

Mr. LANING took the floor on the appeal, and spoke on general subjects for nearly an hour.

Mr. CHANLER followed, reviewing the matters of general policy connected with the finances, railroads, and the canals, in the Governor's message, and other points.

He was constantly called to order, in vain the Speaker deciding that all questions were relevant to the question of appeal.

Mr. CHANLER continued to talk against time till 5 o'clock.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., next took the floor, and was interrupted by Mr. DURYEA, who offered a resolution making the resolutions before the House the special order for Tuesday next, and to be continued until disposed of, and that the main question be put at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, unless sooner disposed of.

This was objected to by Mr. PARSONS, and an objection being fatal, Mr. JONES resumed, discussing the Dred Scott decision, when he was called to order by Mr. DURYEA. Mr. JONES spoke till 7 P. M.

Mr. DAYTON then spoke in strong condemnation of the course of the Speaker and his Democratic associates. While he denounced the action of Mr. DURYEA in moving the previous question, he could not sanction the violation of the rules of the House and the outrage of all parliamentary courtesy.

The question was then put on the appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the House refused to sustain the Speaker.

Mr. LANING resumed the floor, and was again discussing Kansas matters, when

Mr. D. B. BALDWIN called him to order.

The CHAIR decided that under the decision of the House overruling the Speaker, the point of order was well taken.

Mr. LANING then concluded his remarks and voted "No."

The motion ordering the previous question was then carried, by 46 to 26.

The main question on the adoption of the resolutions was then put, and the vote stood ayes 43, nays 15. No quorum.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH moved a call of the house, which was ordered. The galleries and lobbies were then cleared of all but the members, officers and reporters.

The Speaker said that under the strict interpretation of the rules the reporters must be excluded.

Mr. WOLFORD—That has never been the practice.

The SPEAKER—It is the decision of the Chair I do not recognize any difference between reporters and others. [Cries of "That's right," "Hustle them out," "Hustle them out "]

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—I move the reporters be permitted to remain.

Mr. LANING—No quorum is present, so no motion is in order.

The SPEAKER—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WOLFORD—I appeal against the decision.

The SPEAKER—No appeal can be taken.

Mr. LANING—Hustle them out.

Mr. WOLFORD—I insist then, that all persons not members or officers leave the House.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will name any others present.

Mr. WOLFORD—I name Senator MATHER from New-York.

The reporters, with Senators MATHER and PRATT, then left the chamber.

When the roll was called, on the doors being locked, seventy members answered to their names. After the absentees on leave had been excused, Mr. W. BALDWIN moved that the further call of the House be suspended.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH moved to amend, by adding that the vote on the resolutions be taken on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

No quorum voting, the Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to bring in the absentees.

Mr. BALDWIN moved a further suspension of the call. Lost, by 17 to 47.

Mr. WEIANT moved to adjourn. Lost.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in Mr. HART and Mr. T. JONES, Jr, making a voting quorum.

Mr. PARSONS moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. LANING moved that the call be now suspended. Carried.

The doors were then opened, and the resolutions of General DURYEA, as amended by Mr. ADAMS, were carried by 45 to 23.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to give the Committee on Elections power to send for persons and papers in the case of Mr. DOLAN against Mr SEELY. Carried.

The House then, at 11 P. M., adjourned.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, March 7.

The Legislature last night voted a Gold Medal to the Widow of Commander HERNDON, and then adjourned *sine die*.

A proclamation from the Governor was immediately read, convening an extra session. The Governor intends that the Legislature shall remain in session till the business is completed.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

WHEELING, Sunday, March 7.

No boats from Pittsburg have passed down since the 12th of February. The steamer *Messenger*, from Pittsburg, is fastened in the gorge near Steubenville. There are seven boats on this side the gorge, bound for Pittsburg. The river below Wheeling is open, and all boats due have arrived and the freights gone east. The steamers *Metropolis* and *Altamont* arrived here yesterday. Twelve thousand packages of dry goods from the East, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been shipped to western cities during the past week, including manifests to the 4th of March.

Fire in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, March 6.

TOMLINSON, WOOD & CO.'s large carriage manufactory was discovered to be on fire about 3½ P. M. The fire was first discovered in the cupola, supposed to have caught by a spark from the furnace. The stock and goods were mostly saved. Loss not exactly known—estimated at about $15,000 or $20,000; insured for $36,000.

Resignation of Judge Nelson, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 6.

Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court, sent in his resignation to-day.

The remains of FREEMAN HUNT reached here to-day and will be buried at Quincy on Sunday.

Hon. William E. Niblack.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, March 3.

The *Journal* says that Hon. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, member of the House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of Indiana, has written a letter to a gentleman in Indianapolis, saying he shall vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the final vote. He voted, he says, for HARRIS' resolution simply because he was in favor of investigating the facts.

Texas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 6.

The Legislature of Texas adjourned on the 17th inst.

There was no money in the Treasury of Texas, and creditors were compelled to take warrants, which were at five per cent discount.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, March 6.

In the Democratic State Convention last night, Mr. A. PORTER was nominated on the first ballot for Supreme Judge.

WESLEY FROST was nominated for Canal Commissioner on the third ballot.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Reception of the Remains of Capt. Harding at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, March 6.

The remains of Captain HARDING, of the ship *John Milton*, accompanied by Mrs. HARDING, reached here this morning, and were escorted to the steamer for Edgartown, by a large procession of ship-masters merchants and others. The flags on the public buildings and shipping were placed at half-mast.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, March 6.

The schooner *Inkermann*, from Newfoundland, for Halifax, was wrecked on the Jedore Ledges on the 20th ult. All lost except one seaman, who is severely frozen.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Mar. 7.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
New-Haven, Ct	6P.M.	W.	26°az	Clear.
Albany, N. Y..	6P.M.	W.	24°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N Y.	6P.M.	—	—	Cloudy and mild.
Hornellsville..	6P.M.	W.	—	Cold and clear.
Owego........	6P.M.	—	—	Cold and clear.
Port Jervis..:	6P M.	—	—	Clear and cold.
New-York.....	9P.M.	W.	28°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass..	M.	N. E.	20°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass...	6P.M.	—	25°az	——

Miscellaneous Items.

A New-York merchant, who has had occasion this Winter to know how business is done at Chicago, was in this city the other day, (says the Rochester *Union*,) on his way homeward from that place. He says everything real and personal is mortgaged. He asserts that he found no less than eight thousand chattel mortgages on file in the clerk's office; and he further asserts that those papers reach the personal property of nearly every merchant and business man in Chicago.

The Bay State Mill, at Lawrence, Mass., is advancing gradually towards a resumption of business operations. About 600 operatives are now employed. Half of the Duck Mill, in the same city, which has been idle for some time, has been started up. The Pemberton Mill will soon commence operations.

The Comet discovered at Cambridge Observatory on Jan. 4, is yet visible; this comet is believed also to be periodical, and to be identical with that which was seen in 1790.

The Lemmon Slave case is noticed for argument at the next Term of the Court of Appeals, to open on the third Tuesday of this month.

The commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College took place on Saturday; 35 young gentlemen graduated.

Obsequies of Commodore Perry.

The flags of the shipping in the harbor and on the public buildings and hotels which were flying at half-mast on Friday out of respect for Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY, who died the day before, were displayed also on Saturday, for it had been arranged that on that day, in the graveyard of St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue, corner of Tenth-street, the distinguished naval hero should be buried with appropriate honors. The military display was a fine one; the weather was just sufficiently cold and bracing for a parade-day, and the soldiery looked and marched as if they felt its invigorating influence.

The National Guard (Seventh Regiment) mustered in large force in Lafayette-place, where the line was formed a little before 2 o'clock. The regiment never appeared to better advantage; 500 men were under arms. The usual badge of mourning was worn on the left arm, and the colors were draped in mourning. Preceded by the regimental band, and followed by a company of United States Marines (about 100 men) from the Navy-Yard, they marched up Broadway and Fifth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, where the deceased resided at the time of his death. Here the military were drawn up in line and presented arms, and the band played a dirge while a deputation of officers of the First Division, in full uniform, marched along their front and took their position next to the Seventh Regiment. The procession moved at 3½ o'clock in the following order:

Band,
Seventh Regiment National Guard.
The Officers of the First Division of New-York State Militia.
The Pall Bearers in Carriages:
Gen. Winfield Scott,
Luther Bradish,
M. DePuyster,
W. Kemble,
George W. Blunt,
Charles King,
Commodore Sloat,
Commodore Breese,
Commodore McCluney,
Commodore Bigelow,
W. Stewart,
James Watson Webb,
John Jay,
United States Marines.
The Body.
United States Marines.
Seamen who had served under Commodore Perry.
Seamen from the Receiving-Ship *North Carolina*.
Members of the Common Council.
Members of the Chamber of Commerce, and friends of the deceased, in carriages.

The sailors who had served under Commodore PERRY in the Mexican War and in the Japan Expedition, of whom there were about forty in the procession, looked as if they had seen service, and attracted a great deal of attention. They were dressed in sailors' costume. General SCOTT was very generally recognized by the crowd; when he was getting into his carriage the whisper went around that it was he, and the crowd pressed around the carriage eager for a sight of him.

The procession passed through Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Second-avenue to St. Mark's Church, opposite which the military drew up in line, while the friends of the deceased, officers and distinguished persons entered the Church. The edifice was already nearly filled; the galleries were mostly occupied by ladies, and below the pews opening upon the side aisles were full, while the body of the Church was reserved for those who came with the procession. It was an impressive scene when the coffin was borne down the centre aisle, preceded by the clergymen repeating the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and followed by the officers in uniform. Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, and many distinguished civilians were among the throng. The coffin was placed upon a bier in front of the pulpit. It was of mahogany and bore the following inscription:

COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY.
AGED 63 YEARS.
Died March 4, 1858.

Rev. Drs. HAWKS, VINTON, HIGBEE, and MONTGOMERY conducted the funeral service. At its conclusion the coffin was carried out of the church and placed in a grave in the yard west of the church. Near the grave the Marines were drawn up, and beside it stood the Sailors, who had assembled to do honor to their old Commander. Three volleys were fired over the grave by the Marines; the two first volleys sounded like the report of a single musket, but in the third one scattering shot followed the rest. The officer in command inquired who fired the musket; the offender was pointed out to him, and then the command was marched out of the graveyard followed by the crowd which had assembled there. The Marines presented a soldierly appearance, but their antiquated hats and uniforms appeared at a disadvantage beside the better dressed militia-men.

Personal.

The following-named Americans were presented at the French Court by the American Minister, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14: Miss Mason, Virginia, (daughter of Minister;) Miss Smith, Pennsylvania; Mrs. O. S. Eastman, Wisconsin; Dr. Bryan, Missouri; Dr. Webster Lindsly, Washington City; Dr. Hall Curtis, Boston; Dr. Samuel M. Sargent, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Hawley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Hallett, New-York; Dr. Hunt, Boston; Mr. Whitney, New-York; Mr. Whaley, Virginia; Mr. Fred. Lyman, Massachusetts; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phalen, New-York; Dr. B. A. Pope, Georgia; Dr. D. D. Saunders, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. Ingraham, Virginia; Mrs. Lacroix, Louisiana; Mr. Bondurant, Virginia; Mr. Thompson, New-York; Dr. George Suckly, New-York.

Mr. Paulsen, the chess player, has just completed a remarkable feat at Dubuque, Iowa, where he resides. He played seven games of chess at the same time, against seven of the best chess-players of that city, he being blindfolded. The games lasted through three evenings, and resulted in the complete success of Paulsen.

A Jury in Chardon, Ohio, have found a verdict for $10,000 damages against John Sumner, who courted Susannah Garris for 14 years, had the marriage day appointed three several times, and then went to the State of New-York, and carried home another wife.

Bishop Delancey, of this State, has addressed a letter to the Regents of the University, recommending a new plan of College Education. He suggests an annual examination of students at Albany, rewards of merit, and a report to the Legislature.

At the house of the American Minister, at Paris, Feb. 17, Mr. Miner K. Kellogg, artist, of Cincinnati, was married to Miss Celia Logan, sister of Eliza Logan, the actress, also of Cincinnati.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association set at rest the report that they simply loaned Washington's walking-stick to Mr. Everett. They state that it was "a free gift."

A printer in Boston has become insane through the excitement of Spiritualism; he is now an inmate of the Somerville Asylum.

Captain Moodie, of the Cunard steamship *America* has been presented with a silver trumpet by pleased passengers.

Rev. Aldin Grout, a graduate of Amherst, and now a missionary of the American Board in South Africa, is in this country on a visit.

Dr. Mackay is announced to deliver his course of lectures in Charleston.

THE NEW KANSAS APPOINTMENTS.—As much interest is manifested, both in that Territory and here, concerning the Federal appointments which must, not long hence, be made for Kansas, we have to say that the following appear likely to succeed. Of course there is as earnest and lively contention for the Federal offices in Kansas as elsewhere:

Mr. SCHROEDER, for Receiver, and SAMUEL J. JONES, for Register of the District Land Office at Fort Scott.

JACKSON C. THOMPSON, for Agent for the Wea and Miami Indians.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, for Agent for the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians.

JOSHUA H. DANFORTH, for Agent for the Kickapoo Indians.

Mr. GILBERT, for United States District-Attorney in the Territory and State of Kansas.

STERLING G. CATO, for District Judge of the United States Court of the State.

The following reappointments are likewise expected, to wit: Gen. CLARKSON, for Postmaster at Leavenworth; Major MILLER, for Indian Agent, and Gen. JOHN CALHOUN, as Surveyor-General.

The reappointment of J. WINSTON as United States Marshal, and the reappointment of Major VANDERSLICE, as Indian Agent, meets with hearty approval from the citizens of Kansas now in this city, and the names we have given above will also, it is stated, give them very general satisfaction.—*Wash. Star.*

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL DISASTER.—The investigation of the charge of murder and arson against TAYLOR, *alias* SANDERS, in St. Louis, is in progress. WM. S. KENNEDY, coroner of St. Louis, testified that he found blood on the body of EPHRAIM DOANE, and could not account for it. The evidence against the accused party is not strong. WM. SHARPE, watchman of the hotel, has died, making the list of victims twenty-one.

The Relief Association of Newark distributed in February 380 tons of coal. There is great suffering in the city; the Station-houses are nightly crowded with lodgers.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Defeat of the Palmerston Ministry on the Conspiracy Bill.

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Defeat of the Rebels Near Lucknow.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 20th of February, arrived at her dock at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening.

Amongst the passengers by the *Europa* is his Excellency MOHAMMED PASHA, Rear Admiral of the Turkish Navy, attended by his suite.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, and the *Europa* reached the same port on the 15th. The steamer *North American* would not sail for Portland till the 3d of March.

The proceedings of the British Parliament for the week ending the 20th have been extremely interesting.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. GRIFFITHS, whether it was the intention of Government to suggest to the French Government the publication in the *Moniteur* of the letter from the French Ambassador, expressing the regret of the Emperor for the appearance of certain offensive addresses, Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any course calculated to disturb the harmony subsisting between the two countries, and stated that it was not the intention of Government to pursue the course referred to in the inquiry, which would be highly improper and excessively absurd.

The adjourned debate upon the Government of India Bill was resumed on the 18th. Mr. DISRAELI, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Colonel SYKES and others opposing any change at present, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir C. WOOD and Lord PALMERSTON defending the proposed measure. Upon a division, leave was given to bring in the bill by a vote of 318 to 173.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill. After a spirited debate, which we publish in full in another column, the Government was defeated by a majority of nineteen.

The annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London, on the 18th ult. Mr. S. GURNEY, M. P., the Deputy Chairman, presided, in the absence of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. He stated that as regarded the commercial prospects of the Company, the promoters, engineer, and directors were more than ever satisfied that the undertaking would eventually yield a most handsome return for the outlay. The experience gained last year had satisfied them of the ultimate success of the undertaking. An additional capital would be required, and it was proposed to issue 3,750 new shares of £20 each. As much as £24,000 had been already subscribed for by 94 shareholders, and there could be no doubt that these new shares would be readily taken up. The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report; which was seconded by Mr. C. BUSHILL, of Liverpool. The report and some resolutions having been carried, the meeting broke up.

The trial of the directors and managers of the Royal British Bank for conspiring, by false pretences, to defraud the shareholders and the public, was commenced on the 13th of February in the Court of the Queen's Bench, London, before Lord CAMPBELL and a special jury. A great array of legal talent was engaged in conducting the proceedings, which were continued from day to day up to the departure of the *Europa*. In obedience to a request from the Bench, the English journals refrained from making any comment during the progress of the trial, but reported the evidence at length.

The farewell banquet given to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African traveler, was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a large array of eminent men.

Numerous meetings had been held in London and elsewhere against Lord PALMERSTON's bill in regard to conspiracy to murder, and a demonstration against it was to take place in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 21st of February.

A French refugee, named SIMON BERNARD, had been arrested by the London police, charged with being an accomplice in the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. At the preliminary examination of the prisoner sufficiently conclusive evidence was produced to warrant his being remanded for trial under the existing laws of England.

The election at Limerick, Ireland, which threatened to be productive of a serious riot, passed off with comparative quiet, and resulted in the return of Major GAVIN, the anti-Ministerial candidate.

The trial of Father CONWAY on a charge of resorting to religious intimidation during the late election in Mayo, commenced at Dublin on the 16th February.

It has been officially announced that the British Government intend to assume certain portions of the Hudson Bay Company. The London *Globe* says:

"The Red River Colony will now, probably, be constituted a Province, with a Military Governor, Vancouver's Island placed under the Government of the Admiral commanding the station, similar to the early state of rule at Newfoundland."

It will be remembered that Lord PALMERSTON denied that any legacy in accordance with the will of the First NAPOLEON, had been paid to CANTILLON, the would-be assassin of the late Duke of WELLINGTON. Mr. STERLING, a member of Parliament, has published a letter in which he quotes from the *Moniteur* to prove that CANTILLON's legacy, amounting, with interest, to 10,354 francs, had been paid in full, and that this payment, as well as many others, had received the approval of the present Emperor.

The *Chambre des Mises en Accusation* had decided that PIERRI, RUDIO, GOMEZ, ORSINI and BERNARD, concerned in the plot against the Emperor's life, should be tried before the Court of Assizes, and the trial is shortly expected to commence.

A report was current that the trial of ORSINI and others was deferred, in order that the French Government might apply to the English Government for the extradition of M. BERNARD, the refugee arrested in London.

It is said that a determined crusade is to be carried on by the Prefects of Departments against all persons entertaining republican opinions.

A notice from the British Foreign Office says that no person is henceforth to be permitted to land in France without a passport.

The new penal law had been reported to the legislative body by Count DE MORNY, with sundry slight modifications; amongst others one fixing the duration of the measure at seven years.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Sardinian Government has yielded on certain material points to the demands of the French Government. Those points relate to the refugees and others in Genoa, who may be considered dangerous by the French Government.

The Swiss Federal Council has decreed that the refugees in the Cantons of Vaud, Valais, Neuchatel, Ticino, Solure and Basle-Jura shall be removed into the interior.

Concessions are to be made by Belgium to the demands of the French Government, particularly with reference to the Press.

Captain DUNHAM, of the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, has sold his vessel either to the Russian Government or a Russian firm, and was making his way to England.

Letters from China, which we publish in another column, give ample details of the bombardment and capture of Canton. The Pekin *Gazette*, of Nov. 14, contains a document which is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia.

From India we have a later intelligence of an important character. There is a rumor that NENA SAHIB had been captured. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Gen. OUTRAM had had several engagements with the rebels, in all of which the latter were defeated.

The English funds had been very buoyant during the week ending the 20th ult., and consols had advanced over one per cent.

The Directors of the Bank of France, at their meeting on the 18th ult., reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills to 4 per cent.

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Defeat of the Ministry on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill—Important Debate in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 19.

In moving the second reading of the conspiracy to murder bill—

Lord PALMERSTON said he wished to remove the notion that it was an Alien bill. It was nothing of the sort. It gave to the Government no arbitrary powers, and was quite as applicable to British subjects as to foreigners. He would admit that the late attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French had suggested to the Government to look into the state of the law, and they found that the crime was so unknown in the country that conspiracy to murder was visited with no higher penalty than the simplest kind of conspiracy. It was, therefore, thought that the English law was too lenient with respect to this crime especially as the law in Ireland, passed in most troublous times, visited it with the highest penalty. It was thought desirable to take a medium course. The bill was a general one, and it placed aliens, as they ought to be, on the same footing as Her Majesty's native-born subjects. The bill gave the Executive no power of expulsion, and would not interfere with the privileges of hospitality, or secure asylum so long as the laws were obeyed. The penalties must be awarded by a court of justice, upon proof given at a trial over which the executive would not have the slightest control. It was, therefore unfair to stigmatise the bill as an Alien Bill. Unfortunately, it could not now be said that the crime was unknown in this country; for he was afraid it would transpire, from proceedings which were being conducted elsewhere, that Englishmen had taken a part in the late attempt on the Emperor of the French. With respect to the answer to the dispatch, that dispatch was delivered by Count PERSIGNY personally to Lord CLARENDON, who repeated to him the opinions which had over and over again been stated as the views of the Government and the feelings of the country on the question. This explanation obviated the necessity of an answer.—(Oh, oh.) Next it was not necessary to tell the French Government what they intended to do, for, of course, they intended to do what they thought most consistent with the advantage and honor of the country. The French Government was the only party entitled to complain of this; but it had not the slightest notion of doing so. Besides it was not the habit or custom of the Government to communicate to a foreign Government what it intended to propose to Parliament on a matter of domestic legislation. Now that time had been given to consider them, the provisions of that bill would be found to be such as he had stated and he trusted the House would agree to pass it.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON said he had not shared these apprehensions respecting the bill. But with regard to certain conversations between the Government and the Minister of France on matters of such grave importance, they ought to be placed on record, so that they might stand before the world, and show the position which England had assumed. He had no desire to provoke an angry controversy between the Parliament of England and the French nation. He valued the French alliance highly; and, if he uttered a single word of attack against it, he should be violating his own convictions. He was not an admirer of the spirited policy of the noble lord at the head of the Government; but he had always consoled himself with the satisfaction that, notwithstanding the quarrels of the noble lord in various parts of the world, he would never endanger the friendly relations of the country with Frenchmen, on which the peace and prosperity of Europe and the world depended. He wished to explain the Parliamentary position of his amendment. It might be said that it was not a direct attack on the bill. His object was rather to invite an expression of opinion from the House which, whilst it would not defeat the bill, would only arrest its progress for the time, leaving it open to any one to again proceed with it. His opinions were adverse to the bill. But now all might, with perfect consistency, state their opinions of the conduct of Government in the negotiations with respect to this affair, and whether so important a dispatch as that laid on the table ought not to have received an answer, which could also have been placed on record together with it. He should have much preferred to have brought on his motion as a substantive resolution; but, as an individual member, he could not control the forms and times of the House so as to bring it in that form in time to elicit the opinion of the House on the terms of the motion before the passing of the bill. He could not anticipate any objection to the sentiment expressed in it, for throughout the length and breadth of the land the attempt on the Emperor of the French was viewed with universal detestation. [Cheers.] Again, he agreed that if the laws were defective, they ought to amend them, even if certain parties had mismanaged the proceedings, or representations were made from abroad. But they ought not to proceed without due investigation; for conspiracy was a charge which included the dove with the hawk, and the House ought to be very careful lest it introduce an innovation dangerous and oppressive to the liberty of the subject. He should have preferred that the statute law commission should have taken up the subject rather than that any crude notions of his or of other persons should be hastily passed into law. In 1856 the attention of that commission had been directed to the subject, and to the difference between the law of England and Ireland; and in their consolidation bill the Commissioners had deliberately omitted to amalgamate the two. It was not correct to reply that their object was to consolidate and not to amend, for in this very case of conspiracy they had proposed changes. He could not say the law was what it ought to be; but, with reference to the late attempt it was quite sufficient to punish all persons engaging in it, or aiding and instigating others to it. Warrants had been issued against Mr. THOMAS ALLSOPP and others; and, as he believed, there was more chance of punishing them under the law as it stood than there would be under this bill. He was not asking for a definite opinion on the merits of the bill in all its parts, but whether it was right, under the present circumstances, to read it a second time. It was quite reasonable to say that the House was ready at all times to remedy defects in the law, even if pointed out by a foreign country; but there was a species of awkwardness in this species of *duresse*. The noble Lord said he was going to make this change in the law without this French dispatch. Why then was that dispatch laid on the table as the basis of their subsequent proceedings? [Hear, hear.] In the first speech of the noble lord there was not a word of this intention to remedy the alleged defect in the criminal law. It was a second thought. In the third paragraph of his amendment he expressed his regret that Government had not replied dignifiedly and courteously, and had not defended and placed on record the great principles of the right of asylum. He believed great misapprehension existed throughout Europe as to our right in respect to asylum. Count WALEWSKI had asked, in his dispatch, whether it was right in this country to shelter assassins who had placed themselves without the pale of humanity? If no answer was returned, it was an admission, by our silence, that with our eyes open we sheltered assassins and favored their designs. Was that true? He agreed with the honorable member of Sheffield, that the people of England abhorred assassination as much as the people of any nation on the face of the earth. True, assassins might live in this country, and we had murderers and robbers of our own, who were not deterred by our criminal laws. Was it to be said that because individual criminals were to be found in this country, that out laws sheltered them and favored their designs? It was neither fair nor just to the people of this country that the Government should permit such charges to be brought against them without a word in reply. [Cheers.] He was sorry to see the indifference manifested by the ambassador of this country to that principle which lay at the foundation of the rights of Englishmen, the right of asylum. He was sorry also to see at the Paris conference the readiness with which Lord CLARENDON gave a silent acquiescence to the resolution condemning or aiming at the liberty of the press. Not only did he say nothing in defence of the liberty of the press, but he signed his name to the article attacking it. The noble lord at the head of the Government, when questioned on this subject, only said in explanation, "Would you have Lord CLARENDON make a scene where all was so harmonious?" [Great cheering.] It was the same now. This solemn dispatch was not to be answered, because an answer might lead to unpleasant controversies. But he contended that, when it was necessary for the honor of our laws, we must risk those unpleasant consequences, or forfeit the high position in which we are placed. [Cheers.] It might be said the answer would have been difficult; but he could quote the opinion of an honorable gentleman who sat beside him, (Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT,) that he never knew a dispatch which more tempted an answer, if as the hon. member for Buckinghamshire had thrown out, a dignified answer had been sent, the discussion between the two nations would have been more temperate, and public feeling would not have been so excited. He called the attention of the noble lord to the course he often took of making friendly communications to other countries in relation to their internal policy. No one had had more experience of such intercourse, and he would ask whether he found that nations to whom he offered friendly advances did not deem it their duty to reply? [Cheers.] He would mention Naples. He once read of some aristocratic person suggesting the assassination of the King of Naples. If the King of Naples had complained to the noble lord, would he not have offered some friendly advice in reply? [Cheers and laughter.] He would probably have told him that the best way to avoid assassination was by governing his people better. The right honorable gentleman then referred to the dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON to our ambassador at Naples, suggesting that for the peace and security of Europe the King of Naples should alter his domestic policy. This dispatch was directed to be read to the King of Naples, and His Majesty's reply was, that he could not alter his domestic policy at the request of a foreign power. [Great cheering.] He also directed his minister to reply to the same effect at greater length. Surely the noble Lord could have followed this example, and have dispatched a dignified reply to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch. The question now before the House was one between the country and ministers. It was their duty to see that the servants of the country did their duty. He then read an extract from the *Times* of June, 1850, to the effect that there was no country with which Lord PALMERSTON had not quarreled and no revolution which he had not encouraged and then betrayed. He believed that the manner in which this dispatch had been treated by the Government tended to produce ill-feeling between the two countries; and he therefore felt it his duty to bring forward his resolution. He would offer no opinion as to the mode in which the Government of France was carried on. That matter concerned only the French people But he knew that there was a Legislative Assembly in France elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. [Laughter.] He concluded amidst much cheering, by proposing the following amendment:

"That this House hears with much concern that it is alleged that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French have been devised in England, and expresses its detestation of such guilty enterprizes. That this House is ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the criminal law which, after due investigation, are proved to exist; yet it cannot but regret that Her Majesty's Government, previous to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy at the present time, have not felt it their duty to make some reply to the important dispatch received from the French Government, dated Paris, Jan. 20, 1858, and which has been laid before Parliament."

Mr. BAINES said that the only object of the bill was to inflict a suitable punishment on a crime. It did not, he thought, interfere with any constitutional principle.

Mr. WALPOLE had supported the bill before, and would support it again if the Government would vindicate the honor of the country. The Right Honorable gentleman who had just sat down treated the matter as if only the merits of the bill were in question. He admitted the merits of the bill, and that there was nothing in it which attacked the right of asylum where a conspiracy had been hatched in the country. We must show to the world that we had no part in it: nevertheless, the honor of the country should be vindicated. The demands of Count WALEWSKI were founded upon statements made in his dispatch, and which were not true. We answered his demand by this bill, without answering the statements. Europe might conclude that we had no answer to make. The Government, knowing of this resolution, ought either to have met it by a dispatch, or by reasons for not sending any dispatch. They had done neither; and he would not believe that the people of England would be contented to let the bill pass without first placing upon record a complete vindication of the honor of this country.

Sir G. GREY said that a dispatch might have been written which would have called down cheers from the House, but which would have greatly increased the difficulties which the subject had created between the two Governments. The proper course to adopt would be to pass the bill, and then to place upon record their reasons for abstaining from interference with the right of asylum; and this course the Government would be prepared to adopt.

Messrs. MCMAHON, BYNG, SPOONER, Lord HARRY VANE, MR. BENTINCK, SIR R. PEEL all took part in the discussion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said there was a disposition to mix two discussions, which could not without great mischief be confused. It was proposed to alter under an aspect of menace a provision of criminal law intimately affecting the rights of every individual. [Hear, hear.] He could not agree that the alteration of the law was in itself a light one; but how was he to evade the responsibility which devolved on him, without any statement of high legal authority, especially as the bill was recommended not upon legal or social grounds, but for purely political reasons. He would therefore claim a right to clear the way of these difficulties. The allegations of the Lord Advocate were that the amendment would be fatal to the bill, although it had nothing to do with it. Yet he went on to say that any member could vote for both the amendment and the bill. He could not understand it, but it was invidious to interfere between the learned lord and his allegations. [Laughter.] The honorable member for Norfolk (Mr. BENTINCK) said they were called on to consider whether a trumpery diplomatic correspondence was complete or not. But by diplomatic correspondences war and peace were made, and the credit or discredit of nations was incurred. It might be mixed up with chicane, but diplomacy was one of the triumphs of civilization, which brought in reason to bear when the sword failed. But surely when the credit and honor of the country were at stake it was right for the House of Commons to exercise its vigilance. The complaint now formally made was distinctly brought forward at the first by his right honorable friend (Mr. S. HERBERT.) The danger was this, that it mixed up an important question of diplomacy with the civil and domestic rights of British subjects. None could feel more deeply about the French alliance than he did, but it was a bad principle to draw a distinction between one ally and another. Except in extraordinary cases, to treat all alike was the only general or safe rule; and the exception to it would excite odium. There were, however, exceptions to the rule. The alliance between France and England, both from their close proximity and the vast interests at stake, was so natural, that no nation in Europe could either wonder at it or be jealous of it. It was certainly recent, and there were passages which, if they were free to judge, they might wish to have altered; but no one ought to approach such a subject as the present, without admitting that this country had never had a more faithful ally than the Emperor of the French. [Cheers.] He would go further, and express his regret that, since the close of the war, a succession of difficulties had arisen, and that an opposition of action and principles, not by the fault of the French Government, had become notorious to the world. When this occurrence, which all so much lamented, recently happened, the near relations between the two countries were much weakened. Next, with respect to the question whether the dispatch was answered. It had certainly received several answers, which had as much relation to it as the two propositions of the learned Lord Advocate. But as regards the practical answer, they were told that it was answered, but verbally. Why, that was the most improper answer. They had not the means of ascertaining it and pronouncing upon it. It could be thrust into the debate and be withdrawn at will, as well as altered or improved. Instead of being placed upon record in order to avoid all misconstruction and dispute, such a fact alone was sufficient to demand the notice of the House. Again, the Secretary of State (Sir GEORGE GREY) said the answer would be given by the passing of the bill. Yes, it would be answered that night. [Cheers.] These arguments were in hopeless confusion. He would not advert to the erroneous ideas entertained of our laws or customs in France; but the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI contained allegations most offensive and most untrue. He expressly said that the doctrine of assassination was preached openly. Was this true? Was any one conscious of it? Why was such conduct not corrected, for the law was sufficient to correct? If this had been the case, those who ought to have appealed to the government to put it down had tolerated it. Such allegations demanded notice and an answer, if national honor was not a sham and a name. [Cheers.] It was the peremptory duty of the Government so have answered them. [Cheers.] Unfortunately it was not the first time that similar allegations had been passed over. Let them listen to the opinions of the Congress of Paris, signed by all the representatives of Europe even the representative of England, when an attack was made on the Belgian press, though Belgium, one of the brightest spots of Europe, was not represented. This fact alone weakened the power of the Government in replying to unjust allegations. [Cheers.] The House of Commons had not sanctioned this, and if it had been signed forty years ago by Lord CASTLEREAGH, instead of Lord CLARENDON, it would have loudly condemned it. Count WALEWSKI went on to charge this country with sheltering and favoring assassins. They were called on to alter the law of England without having gone through the decent forms of a legal inquiry, without knowing what had transpired in France, and without knowing how far the law as it stood was sufficient. What was the consequence? No answer was made to this dispatch, which was presented to the House in connection with the bill. Therefore, in effect, the bill was to be the answer. There were rumors abroad that we were only called upon to sacrifice a little bit of English feeling, to conciliate the people of France. He thought we ought to place some confidence in the people of France. There never was a case where an assembly like the House of Commons, known at all events to be frank and aboveboard in its proceedings, had placed confidence in a nation like France, and had found their confidence misplaced. But so far we had not even explained to France the state of our law. He thought he saw the Attorney-General preparing to follow him—[a laugh]—and he deeply regretted that his honorable and learned friend had not at a much earlier period placed his views on record. [Hear, hear.] Why had it not been made known to the Government of France that in this country the offence of conspiracy was already regarded as a misdemeanor, for which very great and heavy punishment might be inflicted As the case at present stood, a complaint had been made against this country that it sheltered assassins; and the only construction that could be put upon Count WALEWSKI's dispatch was that, in order to prevent a continuance of such a state of things, suspected persons should in future be sent out of the country. The bill of the noble Lord would be wholly inoperative in securing the detection of the offender, and if the House legislated upon the dispatch now lying on the table, they would lay themselves open to further and more insulting demands. We talked of progress and freedom, and he believed that we were advancing; but he would be a sanguine observer who might have watched the events of Europe for the last ten years without perceiving that, though there was a movement abroad, it was a downward and a backward movement. There were but few spots on the earth in which liberty was now sacred, and in these times, more than ever, the responsibility centred in England, of preserving unimpaired the character for freedom and liberty which for centuries it had proudly enjoyed. [Loud cheers.]

After some words from the Attorney-General,

Mr. DISRAELI said the Attorney-General had asked with what consistency any honorable member who voted for the introduction of the bill could support the amendment of the right honorable member for Ashton. He (Mr DISRAELI) confessed that he was entirely unconscious of any inconsistency whatever. Ten days ago the question was whether the House would not show the sincerity of their feeling respecting France, under the great crime which had been committed by consenting to the introduction of a bill. But many of its supporters stated expressly their regret that no answer to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch had been dispatched. Could it be said now that they were not justified in expressing their regret at the continued laches of the Government? The question was not now between the Government of this country and that of France, but one which altogether related to the conduct of the Ministry. No member of the Treasury Bench had offered a single reason in justification of their conduct. The dispatch of Count WALEWSKI had not only been read to the British ministers, but published in the *Moniteur*, and from there circulated in every part of Europe. Where was the answer given to that dispatch? Was it sufficient that an apology should be made privately between two men of the world, who, perhaps, merely shrugged their shoulders and said nothing? Should that be considered a sufficient answer? There was a mystification about the whole matter, which no Minister of the Crown had been enabled to explain. He was told, and believed that these addresses complained of appeared in the French newspapers day after day, and no representation was made by our Ambassador at Paris, or by our Foreign Secretary to the French Ambassador in this country. Had it been, these painful discussions would not have been needed. He believed all the difficulty had occurred from the want of spirit and the timidity of the Government; and he declared that he saw no ground for believing that by affirming the resolution of the right honorable member for Ashton, the feelings of the French people would be aroused, or that they would consider it was aimed at the French nation. [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON said he joined in the right honorable gentleman's exhortation not to allow the passions of the House to be aroused by declamation devoid of argument. [Cries of "No. no."] He maintained that it could only be considered declamation when the right honorable gentleman, the member for Ashton, ransacked old newspapers to find ground for attacking his (Lord PALMERSTON's) former policy. By ransacking newspapers he might have found reasons for attacking his own policy as well. The right honorable gentleman was now the advocate of the honor of the country, but it was the first time he had ever found him in that position. The right honorable gentleman had always been found on previous occasions the advocate of other countries. He had done his best to cut down the national defences, and he was one of that party from whose organ he had once quoted a passage advocating submission to a foreign power rather than war. [Loud cries of "Question," and cheers.] He (Lord PALMERSTON) was not the first to introduce these personalities; and, quitting them, he would urge the House not to stultify itself by insidiously voting against a measure which had been affirmed by a majority of 200. Coming to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch, it had been asserted that it was an insult to the English people. [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."] He believed that many honorable members could not have read the dispatch. It did not impute that the people of England favored assassination, but that other persons violated the right of asylum by conspiring What answer, then, could the Government have given to that assertion, save that it was true? ["No, no," and cheers.] Could they also assert that the law of England provided a sufficient remedy, when the Attorney-General had shown that it was at least doubtful whether the law would reach foreigners? Would they not, he asked, have been considered guilty of disrespect to the House if they had answered the dispatch and left it to the House, after thus pledging them, to make such alterations in the law as were necessary? But if the House, by a second reading of the bill, affirmed its principle, they would be able to answer the French Government by stating that they had introduced a measure in conformity with the principles of English law, which would remedy a defect now existing. He dwelt on the importance of the French alliance, which he believed was productive of great blessings, not only to Europe, but to all parts of the civilized world. He hoped that the House would not recklessly carry a resolution which would, in effect, throw out the bill. [Cheers.]

The House then divided:

For the amendment	234
Against	216
Majority against the Government	17

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering.

The amendment was put as a substantive motion and then agreed to.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE CONSPIRACY BILL.

A placard had been issued, calling for a meeting to be held in Hyde Park, London, on the 21st ult. There was to be no speaking attempted, and the sense of the meeting was to be taken by a signal flag The following are the two resolutions which were to be submitted to the multitude:

That this meeting regards Lord PALMERSTON's Conspiracy to Murder bill as mischievous and unnecessary, and pledges itself to use every legal and constitutional means to prevent it disgracing the English statute book. While expressing a warm and cordial friendship for the people of France, this meeting protests against the dictation of any foreign power in English legislation, and has learned with indignation and disgust the conduct of the majority of the House of Commons with reference to the introduction of the measure. This meeting, nevertheless, records its strong disapprobation of assassination, or any outrage of the law.

That a memorial to her gracious Majesty the Queen be adopted, praying that her Majesty will remove Lord PALMERSTON from office, and that, in the event of the Conspiracy to Murder bill being submitted for her signature, she will exercise her constitutional right to refuse to ratify a bill regarded by the people of this country with shame and humiliation.

ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF A FRENCH REFUGEE IN LONDON.

From the London Times.

On Sunday, the 14th, a M BARNARD, a French political refugee, who is stated to have resided in this country for some years, was arrested on a warrant at the instance of the Home Office, on a charge of being concerned with ORSINI and PIERRI in the recent attempt made on the lives of the Emperor and the Empress of the French. The arrest was effected at 10½ o'clock in the morning at the lodgings of M BARNARD, No. 10 Bark-street, Bayswater, by Serjeant WILLIAMSON, a detective officer, and police-constable TINNACI, who had been charged with the execution of the warrant. The latter officer, a young man of Italian descent, was specially selected for his skill as a linguist to aid in the arrest of the prisoner, of whom he had been in search for some days past On making application to see M. BARNARD at his lodgings, they were admitted to an interview with him without any difficulty. They stated the object of their errand, and TINNACI produced and read to him the warrant authorizing his arrest He treated the matter in a good-natured way, and offered no serious resistance. Being somewhat in *deshabille*, however, he asked permission to go up stairs to his bedroom for the purpose of changing part of his dress; but the officers expressed their regret that they could not, consistently with the duty imposed upon them, allow him to do so; and, though he repeatedly urged them to comply with his request, they still refused, and removed him from the house in the dress in which he stood. On going afterwards to the room in which he had slept on the previous night the officers found two revolver pistols, loaded, and an instrument called a "knuckle duster," a formidable article, supposed to be of Yankee origin and made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of a man's hand, and having a projecting surface across the knuckles is calculated in a pugilistic encounter to inflict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. In a subsequent conversation which the prisoner had with his captors he stated that had they been French instead of English officers he would have shot them. M. BARNARD was conveyed by them in a cab direct to Scotland yard, where he was kept in close confinement. There is reason to believe that the circumstances of the arrest were officially communicated to Lord PALMERSTON shortly after it was effected.

M. BARNARD is about 45 or 50 years of age, and being, it is said, an excellent linguist, he has for several years past, like many other persons who have sought an asylum in this country from political causes, employed himself as a teacher of languages during his residence here. In some quarters he is known by the *sobriquet* of Barnard the Clubbist, from a leading part he took among a knot of politicians of the ultra-Republican school who were wont to assemble at a house in the Rue St. Honoré during the revolutionary troubles which succeeded the abdication of LOUIS PHILIPPE It is said to have been on this account that he was obliged to leave the French capital during the military dictatorship of General CAVAIGNAC, and since then he has lived chiefly in England, but at one time in Spain. When ORSINI was in this country M. BARNARD was in the habit of accompanying him to the various places at which he delivered lectures.

On the 15th the defendant was brought up at Bow-street police office, when Mr. BODKIN stated that he would have to apply for a remand, as there were numerous witness to examine, some of whom were foreigners; but he should be able to show that the defendant conspired with PIERRI and ORSINI to make the late attempt on the life of the Emperor. However, he should content himself with showing that defendant forwarded to PIERRI and ORSINI a pair of pistols, one of which was found on the former when taken. Several witnesses having been examined,

Mr. KING said—I am a clerk in the service of the South Eastern Railway Company, and am stationed at their office, No. 40 Regent circus, Piccadilly. I have known the prisoner about seven years. On the 2d January he came to the Company's office, bringing a package that looked like a square box, with a projection formed by something packed on the top, and the whole covered with a rough covering like canvas. It was addressed "M. OUTHEQUIE, No. 277 Rue St. Denis, Paris." We had some conversation, in the course of which he told me what the packet contained. I had asked him the declared contents and value. He said two revolvers, value £12, and some samples of pitch of no value. We invariably make these inquiries in respect to parcels for a foreign country, in accordance with the custom house stipulations. When I asked him to make the usual declaration, he replied, as near as I can remember, "I think I had better not do that My name is known in France as a *proscrit*, and it might cause detention to the package." I did not insist, because the detention is rather a money matter with us, and defendant said I could not want it, as I knew him very well, and knew the money was safe. I therefore excused him from signing it. He then asked me about some trains and packets, with respect to passengers

After further evidence, Mr. JARDINE remanded the prisoner for a week.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the trial of ORSINI and his accomplices is reported to be postponed to the end of the present month, in order to allow time for the translation into French, by sworn interpreters, of a great number of documents in the English and Italian languages.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 14th ult., gives the following interesting particulars:

The approaching trial, as I told you, embarrasses the Government more and more each day. It is true that the plot of ORSINI and the others was a purely Italian and Carbonaro one, framed in order to punish the Emperor, as an ex-Carbonaro, for having betrayed his oaths; but, had it succeeded, the ramifications of all the secret societies in France would have vibrated at the instant, from one end of the land to the other, and, backed by the general discontent, and the force of the dissident monarchical parties, there might have been a great commotion. But there are so many revelations made by the "instruction" of the trial, that it would be dangerous to publish. Here is the dilemma now—how to conduct the trial? Whether publicly or not? If not publicly, how to account for this? If publicly, how to prevent such things from coming out that it would be frightful even the sitting magistrate should hear? For instance, here is a fact that some ten people in all Paris know, (certainly not more,) and that on no account would it be advisable to spread abroad; ten days before the *attentat* the man ALLSOPP appeared in Paris, and offered the four chief conspirators four tickets for the ball of the Wednesday night at the Tuileries! They all drew back, saying they preferred the combination of the visit to the opera. ALLSOPP replied to this: "If that is the case, go your own way; one man only is certain of escaping from your Rue Lepelletier plot, and that is the Emperor—I wash my hands of you;" and thereupon he disappeared, and most people believe he is now in America. This is a fact that it is unsafe to reveal here, because it shows a fresh means of practicing assassination. It is certain that nothing was easier than to be present at the Imperial balls without being invited; and I could name many persons, both male and female, who have assisted at these *fêtes* under other names, by procuring the tickets of individuals who were prevented from attending This has long been so notorious that it has often been said that the scene of GUSTAVUS of Sweden might easily be enacted, with LOUIS NAPOLEON for the victim I presume care will be taken in future to prevent any such danger, which results principally from the tickets of such persons as have been prevented going to the balls not being returned. They are left lying about, and form an object of traffic for valets and ladies' maids.

THE ENGLISH ACCOMPLICE—A NARROW ESCAPE.

From the Lincoln Times.

Mr. THOMAS ALLSOPP who is said, to have been implicated in the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and for whose apprehension the English Government have offered a reward of £200, formerly resided at the Red Hall, near this city. Many of our readers will remember the visit of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, the Chartist leader, to LINCOLN, in 1847, for the purpose of propounding his small allotment scheme, and the Red Hall estate, in the parish of Bracebridge, was fixed upon as the site for the trial of the experiment in Lincolnshire. Mr ALLSOPP, of Chartist principles, bought the estate of the society, and began to work it on the small allotment plan. The industrial classes of the neighborhood did not, however, appear sufficiently alive to the "glorious principles of the Charter—liberty, equality, and fraternity," or the advantages of FEARGUS O'CONNOR's land scheme did not appear substantial enough to induce them to risk what little they had in the endeavor to better their condition, and Mr. ALLSOPP's speculation proved for the main part a failure, and the estate was brought to the hammer in 1849. Mr. ALLSOPP, who was a member of the Stock Exchange and a large speculator in landed property, did not reside permanently at the Red Hall, but was in the habit of paying flying visits to the estate. He was a man of quiet unostentatious, and gentlemanly demeanor, and was very much liked by those who were brought into intimate contact with him. Though of somewhat peculiar and eccentric habits, urbanity and benevolence were conspicuous traits in his character. All who knew him in this neighborhood say that he seemed to be the last person in the world to lend himself to such a diabolical conspiracy as that in which he is represented to have taken a prominent part.

The *Journal du Havre* of the 15th ult. says: "A passenger by the steamer from Southampton to our port gives the following account of the very near capture of ALLSOPP. At the station of Basingstoke, where the train stops a short time, ALLSOPP, who was in one of the carriages, seeing himself scanned with great attention by a police agent, jumped out at the other side, and took to flight so rapidly that he escaped. He cannot, however, long remain at large. It is supposed that his intention was to proceed from Southampton either to Jersey or to Havre.

A British Argument in Favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

From the London Times.

We are so much bound—not by geographical links only, but by policy, alliances, and national interests—to the Old World, that even now, when the United States have become a first-rate Power, and British America counts more than three millions of inhabitants, most of us skim over with indifference every piece of news unconnected with business which comes from the other side of the Atlantic. The Continent of Europe still maintains its supremacy in our interest and attention, and a question relating to some third-rate kingdom, or some half-civilized and distant province, is discussed at greater length than the most important concerns of the New World. We will not apologize to our readers for supposing that they have little accurate knowledge of the Kansas question. All of us have a feeling against Slavery, and are aware that in Kansas a Pro Slavery Party and an Abolition Party have been in deadly strife for the last three or four years. But of the details we presume most people are ignorant, not from want of the opportunity of knowledge, for every letter from the States is sure to be full of the matter, but from the complexity of the subject and from our habitual indifference to American affairs. But as it is universally agreed that the crisis has come, and as the question does certainly present many points of interest, we may enter for a moment on the rough and chartless sea of American politics, and endeavor to discover what is the issue on which all Republican eyes are fixed.

President BUCHANAN has just sent to Congress a message on the affairs of Kansas, in which he takes the side of the Pro Slavery Party on legal grounds, and advises that Kansas should be admitted as a State, with the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention recently assembled. This Constitution establishes Slavery, and was settled by an assembly for the members of which most of the Free-soilers abstained from voting. The argument of the President is, that even if it be true, as declared, that the majority of the inhabitants of Kansas are Free-soilers, yet, as they abstained from voting for the members of a Convention legally called, they must be bound by the minority, who exercised their rights; and, should they wish to overthrow Slavery they must wait until Kansas is duly constituted a State, and then strive to have another Convention nominated to undo the work of the last. The President begins by declaring that the whole party which refuses to acquiesce in the legitimacy of the Lecompton Convention, and which sets up the Topeka Constitution as law, are rebels against the authority of the United States and fall little short of the guilt of the Mormons. This is, indeed, a severe blow to the Free-soil Party, which had reckoned, with some confidence, that the justice of their cause would have counterbalanced any transgression of strict constitutional law. The President declares that the Government would have been long since subverted by the "insurgent Topeka Legislature" had it not been for the assistance of the United States troops. "A large portion of the people of Kansas," says he, "have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of the most turbulent and dangerous character." The fact of the matter is, that from the first settlement of Kansas there have been two factions, each ready to shed the other's blood It seems beyond a doubt that the majority of the first inhabitants were opposed to Slavery, but a large body of Slavery men burst into the country from the adjoining State of Missouri, not with any intention of settling, but merely to force Slavery institutions on Kansas, and to deliver their own State from the dread of a Free-soil neighbor. These were the "Border Ruffians," and the time of the outrages were the years 1855 and 1856. The Free-soil party denied the legality of all acts done under their influence, and, assembling at Topeka, passed a Constitution, to which they have resolutely adhered. Mr. BUCHANAN, shortly after his inauguration, dispatched Mr. WALKER as Governor to Kansas. Governor WALKER was accompanied by a strong force of regular troops, and under his auspices a Constitutional Convention has been held, with which the "Topekaites" would have nothing to do. Governor ROBINSON and General LANE, say the dispatches of Governor WALKER, counselled total disobedience to the United States' authority. General LANE raised volunteers to defend the Topeka Legislature, and Governor ROBINSON declared that the Free-soil Constitution, having been ratified twice, and followed up by the elections of State officers, was the law of the land, though considered by the Administration at Washington as revolutionary.

The President absolutely denies the authority of the Topeka Legislature, and declares that the Constitution which has been lately voted, and which he presents to Congress, is the legal expression of the wishes of Kansas, and must be received as such; but it rests with Congress to accept it or not By the fundamental law of the United States, any region within its jurisdiction which is sufficiently settled may be declared a territory, and when it attains a certain population, may be admitted as a State, on the demand of a properly constituted Convention. Now, even allowing that the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution was duly constituted, the question is whether Congress, looking to the circumstances of the case, should admit it The South is, of course, eager in the affirmative. The admission of Kansas would, for the present at least, give two Pro-Slavery votes in the Senate. A more moderate party is for rejecting the Constitution, and passing an "enabling Bill" to give Kansas the power to form another. Mr. BUCHANAN is for the former course. He shows that it is an inherent right of a territory to meet in Convention as Kansas did, and that it would be unjust to refuse to acknowledge the Constitution it adopted, or to contest the claim to admission. Moreover, Minnesota and Oregon are waiting also for admission, and Kansas, which has waited longest, ought to be disposed of first.

Yet it must not be supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN is anxious that Kansas should be a Slave State. He merely says that the Constitution which the Convention has established enacts Slavery, and that Kansas must come into the Union with this Constitution, and change it afterwards, if it pleases The question of Slavery was submitted to the people on the 21st of last December. The Free-soilers abstained from voting, as not recognizing the Assembly which put the question. If they had chosen to vote, says the President, they might have made Kansas a Free State; as they abstained they must take the consequences, and remedy the evil by another vote after the Territory has become a State. The late judgment of the Supreme Court, which has caused such astonishment at home and abroad, is cited to show that Kansas, being United States territory, is from that very fact Slave soil. "It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina.' *So there is nothing in the facts of the case or the law of the country to forbid the admission of the Territory with its present Constitution.*

There can be no doubt *that the President has much reason on his side*, and that the Free Soilers have acted with imprudence and intemperance. They were at first overpowered by the "Border Ruffians," and might naturally refuse to acknowledge assemblies elected by violence; but when the Federal Administration interfered, and gave them an opportunity of showing their numerical strength, they might well have given up their Separatist Legislature, and marshaled their forces for a fair constitutional contest. They are now branded by the highest authority with the guilt of rebellion, and it is officially declared that their acts necessitate the presence in the Territory of a large body of troops, which are much wanted elsewhere. That their cause will have the sympathy of a large class both in their own country and in Europe, we have no doubt, but that they will have to yield, seems equally clear. Resistance to the Central Government is the highest of crimes in the eye of every true American, and when the Chief of the Republic calls upon the citizens to support his authority he will be responded to from every side. Perhaps the best solution of the question is what the President proposes—that Kansas should be admitted with her present Pro Slavery Constitution, and that the Free-Soil Party should demand a Convention, and endeavor by legal means, to abolish the institution they detest.

Grand Ball by the American Consul at Lyons.

A brilliant ball was given at Lyons on the evening of the 14th ult. by Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, Consul of the United States. The *fête* took place at the Hotel Collet, and not fewer than five hundred persons were present. The rooms were tastefully decorated; and in the ball-room, surmounting an arch thrown across from side to side, ornamented with the flags of France and America, was the bust of the Emperor NAPOLEON III, crowned with laurel, while on one side was that of Marshal DE CASTELLANE, and on the other that of WASHINGTON. On the opposite face of the arch were the ciphers of the Emperor and Empress, in white and red camelias on green foliage. The rooms were in every place decked out with French and American flags, producing a very pleasing effect. The guests comprised some of the first persons in the city, the garrison furnishing an ample stock of dancers.

Mutiny on Board an American Ship at Havre.

A sanguinary disturbance took place on the evening of the 12th ult., on board the *Bader*, American vessel, just as she was about to haul out of the dock at Havre. Several of the crew suddenly broke out into mutiny, and refused to quit the port, and the second mate, having endeavored to make them do their duty, was attacked, and very severely wounded. M. HAGUENOW the pilot who had charge of the vessel to take her out narrowly escaped similar treatment, as one of the men aimed a blow at him with a handspike, but the blow was fortunately avoided. By the intervention of the captains of some other vessels and some gendarmes, order was at length restored, and the men returned to their duty. One of them, however, fell overboard, and would have been drowned, had not a man jumped in and rescued him. The vessel soon afterwards left the port.

The late Collision between the Leander and the North American.

From the Liverpool Times.

The captain of the *Leander*, which was sunk off Holyhead by the steamer *North American* has entered an action in the Admiralty Court against the owners of the latter vessel, laying his damages at £15,000. The master and mates of the *North American* are confident they can prove that there was no fault on the part of the officers of that vessel; while, as all the crew of the *Leander* on deck at the time were drowned, the captain of that vessel will be placed in a very awkward position as to proving his case. The captain himself was only saved by jumping on board the steamer, the moment the collision took place. It is a singular fact that almost all the persons who were on deck at the time of the accident were drowned, and that the majority of those who were saved were sleeping in their berths.

Outrage on an American Missionary.

Alexandria (Feb. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The United States corvette *Constellation*, after a sojourn here of about ten days, had taken her departure for Messina It was at one time thought that the would first steer for the coast of Syria, in order to give the support of her presence to the American Consul General who left for Jaffa, a few days ago, for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances attending an outrage of a most ruffianly nature of which an American missionary, stationed at Jaffa, and his family have lately been the victims. This gentleman's house was broken into during the night, he himself stunned by a blow on the head, his son in-law killed outright, and his wife and daughter subjected to the grossest indignities at the hands of the assassins. The atrocity has been ascribed to an outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism, but it seems as likely that it was merely an aggravated case of burglary, and Mr. DE LEON the United States Consul, will no doubt find the Turkish authorities fully disposed to second him in his efforts to trace out the authors of the crime, without the necessity of the threat that would be implied by the presence of a ship of war.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment and Capture of Canton—Position of the American War Vessels—Chinese Declaration of War against Russia.

From our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, CHINA, Dec. 28, 1857.

Never did a hungry expectant for office await his doom with greater anxiety, than we have listened for the echo of the first gun which was to tell us that the long delayed attack on Canton had commenced. Day after day we have heard rumors that the assault was to take place on certain specified days, but day after day the sun rose and set, witnessing during his travels that Canton still stood unscathed, one and indivisible. I believe that I can finally inform you from a reliable source that the bombardment commenced this morning at nine o'clock. Your correspondent was in hopes that he would witness the affair himself, and thereby be able to give you a record of what he would see for himself and not for another—having been kindly offered passage and quarters on board a British vessel-of-war. But an application by him to the Commodore for leave having been refused to him, in common with other officers of the squadron, he is dependent upon a friend and correspondent attached to a vessel-of-war now before Canton. From that source I learn that the bombardment would commence at the time stated above, from the several batteries which have been established near the city walls, and which command nearly the whole city, and the immense fleet of war vessels now before Canton. The city will be shelled for six hours, when a force of about 4,700 British will land, consisting of the 59th regiment marines, artillery, engineers and military train, and sailors with howitzers from the ships, and 900 French sailors and marines. The batteries spoken of above, are one heavy mortar battery on the Honan side of the river, and a mortar battery on the Dutch Folly Island; both of which are furnished with ten and thirteen-inch mortars. The city will be attacked by the landing parties at two points, viz: from the East side, in the direction of the site of the factories, and from the heights in rear of the town.

A joint summons from the British and French Naval Commanders-in-Chief, and the Commander of the British land force, was conveyed on the 24th to the city authorities. The Governor-General of the Province, and the Commanders of the Chinese and Tartar troops—making certain demands, among which was, I believe, the surrender of the city—having been answered evasively by the Chinese, notice was given to the people of Canton of the commencement of operations on the 26th, and also another notification recommending to the remaining inhabitants of the city, in case the place is taken by assault, for them to confine themselves to their houses, and guarantees so far as is in the power of the commanders, protection from outrage and plunder by the troops, and a hearing of all complaints properly brought forward by sufferers from such. It also promises every assistance to the native magistrates in preserving order and peace.

The United States Squadron is disposed as follows: *San Jacinto* and *Minnesota*, at Hong Kong; *Portsmouth*, Macao. The last-named vessel was sent over at the request of a number of Americans, who, with others, felt seriously alarmed at the immense number of Chinese congregating there. I think that foreigners at every foreign settlement in China, have just cause for alarm at the present time. The *Minnesota* goes to Macao on the 30th, repairs on her machinery having delayed her departure for that place for some time.

DEC. 29.—The mail having been delayed for a day I am enabled to give you additional important information. H. M. gun-boat *Opossum* arrived here this morning from Canton, and reports as follows: The bombardment of Canton commenced at daylight on the morning of the 28th. The city was on fire in a number of places The ships were throwing shell at the rate of sixty per day—at which rate they were to continue shelling for some three days, when the final assault will be made. At the time of the *Opossum's* leaving, (at noon,) the troops, or a portion of them, were seen from the mast-head marching up the hills in the rear of the city, preparatory to storming Gough's Fort—a large fortress on the top of a high hill, overlooking the city and manned by the Chinese. From an officer attached to the *Opossum*, I learn that Canton will probably be burnt to the ground. I give this as a mere personal opinion.

DEC. 30.—By a supplementary mail which closes at 12½ o'clock to-day, I am enabled to give you additional news from Canton, received this morning per gunboat *Firm*, communicated to me by an officer on board of her.

At about 11 A. M. yesterday, the two forts on the heights in the rear of the town were assaulted and taken by the combined English and French forces—only a moderate loss on their side. The Chinese resisted stoutly, using mainly small arms in their defence. As usual, upon the assailants entering the forts, they fled. The British and French entered the city yesterday afternoon by escalade, and met with a stout resistance from some twenty thousand Chinese and five thousand Tartar troops. At the time of the *Firm* leaving yesterday (4.30 P. M.) the fighting was still going on; the Chinese suffering defeat in every quarter. Amongst the killed on the side of the British was Capt. BATES, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Lieut. HACKETT, of the same service. Both officers were killed prior to the assault, whilst reconnoitering. The opinion is with the officers of the *Firm* that the city will be totally destroyed, the death of Capt. BATES having exasperated Admiral SEYMOUR very much.

DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBARDMENT AND ASSAULT ON CANTON.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CANTON RIVER, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

It is 5 o'clock in the morning, and the north wind whistles through the shrouds, and it is thick darkness as we climb the rigging to the main-top of Her Majesty's ship ———.

YEH knows what must happen at daybreak. It has been told throughout the fleet, it has been intentionally allowed to be known to the bumboatmen, and all who have communication with the opposite shore, that the bombardment will commence at daybreak. The frequent reconnoissances on the eastern side have also told them that the attack will be on that side, and we know that they have taken the hint, for two new embrasures have broken out yesterday and guns mounted.

Before the first streak of daylight every glass is directed upon the berth of the green passage boat. We call it Howqua's boat, moored on the other side of the river, and used to carry messages to and fro, and always having a white flag flying. The boat and the flag are still there, but she does not move. No, she does not move. I must use the seamen's more practised eyes to tell me so, for I cannot yet distinguish objects. Surely, surely, these men will yield while there is yet time. There seems to be no thought of such a thing Had there been, it is now too late. A cheer tells me that, not in the dawn, but in the less thick darkness, up goes the white ensign to the main of the *Actæon*, and at the same moment a yellow flag flies on the main of the *Phlegethon*. I expected at that moment to hear a concussion that should have shaken the earth. Not so. A dropping fire, gun by gun, runs along the line. I fancy that the *Cruiser*, which has the guns from the bastion in front of YEH's yamun pointed down upon her deck, fires a broadside to anticipate them, but I may be mistaken, for I am some way off, and the puffs of smoke are already wreathing about Some minutes elapse, and the light strengthens. Then off goes one of the mortars upon Dutch Folly It is fired upon Gough Fort. The whistling shell speeds high over the city—just as I have often seen them and heard their plaintive whistle over the heights of Tchernaya, or from the earthworks on the north of Sebastopol harbor. It does not reach its object. At its highest elevation—far, far away—it puffs forth in a thin, white cloud. I can now see the dark fragments falling, and in the cold cloudless morning sky that little cloudlet hangs—

"As tho' an angel in his upward flight
Had left his mantle floating in mid air."

Strange fancies seize us in these highly-wrought moments—the angel of mercy has fled from the doomed city.

Slow and continuous, with a sombre monotony, like the firing of minute guns, the cannonade continues. No broadsides, no quick firing, no excitement. Every gun is accurately pointed, after many minutes' care, to strike or sweep the appointed wall, and to avoid the habitations. The shells are not so obedient as the round shot. What the opposing guns are doing we cannot see, for the smoke gathers thick below us, and the big guns seem to have brought down the wind. Vainly do the mortar-shells strive to reach those hill-forts, which seem to be sleeping in tranquil security against the cold, gray sky. They all fall short. That red five-storied barn, which is called the five-storied pagoda, and which is said to be the barrack of 500 Tartars, was nearly touched. A shell burst half-way up the hill. But Gough Fort has never yet been approached. Some who must have keener sight than I have say that the Chinese are endeavoring to bring their monster guns to bear this way. The strength of the armament of those forts was placed to bear upon the eastern face, when we reconnoitered them on Wednesday last. But it is useless, even if practicable, to change the bearing of those guns. If we cannot reach them at this nearly 4,000 yards' range with our mortars, they will never reach us The morning wears on, and the smoke thickens, and still this dull, monotonous minute-gun sound continues. Still no sign of surrender. These strange Chinese actually seem to be getting used to it. Sanpans, and even cargo boats, are moving down the river like London lightermen in the ordinary exercise of their calling; people are coming down to the bank, and watch the shot and shell fly over their heads Even the great kites which hover about here all day have returned, and are circling above the smoke.

Now the gunboats leave their stations, embark the troops, and hurry down the river to the landing place at Kupar Creek. I also change my position, and dot down these hasty memoranda as I fly. A strong body has already landed, and through my glass I can distinctly see the General and his Staff, protected by a party of bluejackets and redcoats—either Marines or 59th, I can't distinguish which, for they are crouched on the ground—pushing a close reconnoissance to Fort Lin.

Here I must leave off. It is now half-past 11 o'clock. The *Opossum* leaves with the mail exactly at 12, and I have small time to close my dispatch and reach the Admiral's office.

Half-past 12.—No sign of surrender. The embarkation of the land force continues, and the bombardment goes on.

OCCUPATION OF GOUGH'S FORT.

BEFORE CANTON, Tuesday, Dec 29, 1857.

Untaught by experience, some officious person at Hong Kong has taken upon him to delay the mail. Whoever it may be, it was done without the knowledge of Lord Elgin or the Admiral, for their dispatches went by the steamer which conveyed mine. Possibly the consequence may be that you will get no China mail at all, as happened in the case of that to which we are still without answers. However, I send you a supplementary letter on the chance of its arrival.

I broke off in my first dispatch while the bombardment was still proceeding, while the troops were landing at Kuper Creek, and while the General was prosecuting a close reconnoissance of the East (or Lin's) Fort.

So near did the reconnoitering party advance without any appearance of defenders that we imagined the fort must be deserted. I suppose, however, the General had reason to think otherwise, for the 59th and the Artillery were ordered up, and were posted in the broken ground to the left, while some of the Naval Brigade and Marines, who had now formed upon a hill-side, were advanced into the village on the right of the fort. Immediately this movement took place some matting which covered a square building on the top of the round stone fort was removed, and three guns from the lower embrasures and a volley from gingalls on the top soon told that the place was occupied. Our men were well under cover, and skirmishers were pushed forward, who with the deadly Enfield made it dangerous for the gunners to appear in their large embrasures. They continued their fire, however, with great pertinacity until the nine-pounder field-pieces were got into position and battered and shelled the place (from the village side and across the ravine which separates the village from the fort) at close quarters. A storming party was now formed, but the Chinamen had had enough of it, and after firing a general volley at the advancing column they absconded in some mysterious way and were seen swarming up the hill towards the Gough Fort; a moment after, and two men appeared in the embrasures waving the English and French flags.

My view of this operation was from the river side of the fort. What happened afterwards I saw less distinctly. About an hour after the fort had been in our possession it blew up with a loud explosion The occupying party, and also the troops encamped on the hill side, were put in motion, ascended the hill, and descended on the other side. I saw Captain MACLURE's and Captain OSBORNE's men, conspicuous by their white gaiters over their blue trousers, gather on a little summit and disappear into the valley beyond. There we lost sight of them. Volleys of musketry and flights of rockets continued in that direction for several hours, and there was all the appearance of an obstinate fight, which lasted till sundown; but whether this was occasioned by the discovery of some unknown fort commanding the east fort, and rendering it necessary to blow up the latter, or whether some body of Chinese troops had come out into the open, we shall not know until we can draw out the separate threads of this widely-spread entanglement.

Then came the night—and such a night! The ships almost ceased from their firing, but the city soon became like our own Shropshire iron countries at night—a plain of fire. At first it appeared as though the besiegers were bent upon reducing the place to ashes; but little by little, as I gained by a change of position some idea of the scene as a whole, the destruction was not without a plan. There was a great blaze at the northwest angle of the city. The gate there is surmounted by a Chinese guard-house, with the usual grotesque upward-pointed roof. Shells and rockets were poured in volleys upon this structure, and it soon became a sheet of flame, through which the roof, the rafters, and the walls stood out in dark outline. By constant showers of rockets the flame was led up and down the city wall, and in an incredibly short time the long, thin line of fire shot high into the heavens, and then subsided into a smouldering smoke.

While this was still raging those vengeful rockets described a new parabola. They came hurtling through the moonlight along the line of the eastern wall. They sought out the three spots which have been marked as the objects of the triple assault of the English and French troops to-morrow. As these dreadful 14-pound rockets flew, flames arose. They seemed to lead the fire about as a tame element precisely as they willed; and, strange to say, it never seemed to spread inwards or to stray from the line of the city walls. I expect that when, at some more convenient season, I come to see the interior, I shall find that all the conflagrations we have been watching to-night with an awe-stricken pity have destroyed only that line of old houses which leant against the inner side of the wall and afforded cover to those gingalls whence all our great losses in affairs with the Chinese have arisen. I may be wrong, for I pledge myself to nothing that I write in this confusion of showering rockets and crashing roofs—if I am wrong I can correct my impressions hereafter.

THE ASSAULT AND THE VICTORY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857.

I mark the change of days, but they are not divided by repose. All night the city was girt by a line of flame. The approach of morning was indicated by a suspension of the rocket practice, and by the reopening of the mortar battery with redoubled energy. As the day broke the flames sank down and the sun rose upon a perfectly smokeless city It is necessary to describe the conformation of a Chinese city more accurately than I now have time to do to account for the rapidity with which the wall-side houses perished. For police purposes every city is divided into walled departments of some 50 yards square, with gates that can be closed. The houses that lean upon the inner walls are, in most cities that I have seen, divided from the rest by a mound or a ditch; they are encroachments—hovels made by squatters—wood and thatch, that blaze and vanish.

The charges of powder must have been increased in the mortar batteries, for the shells now flew high up to the hill forts. One of them at daybreak burst upon an embrasure of Fort Gough, and another went right over it. The ships that had been enfilading the eastern wall now ceased firing. It was the moment for the assault. In the neighborhood of the east fort the three divisions formed and the rush was made. For two hours nothing is visible but smoke—nothing is heard but the rattle of musketry and loud cheering. What deeds are done among this broken ground—among these trees and brushwood—on the tops and in the interstices of these grave-covered hillocks—how fare these forces, spread over more than a mile of attack, what divisions are first, who fall and who survive, I must tell hereafter. At eight o'clock the wall is gained and I see the bluejackets, English and French, racing along it northwards. Gough's Fort gives out its fire, let us hope without effect, but, well-served, its guns might sweep the wall. There is a check and silence for half an hour. I can recognize the blue trousers of one of the divisions of our naval brigade. The leaders are probably teaching them how to take that five-storied pagoda upon the northwestern wall. Along the city wall, and protected by its battlements, they pass, I think, unscathed the fire from Gough Fort away to the right, and come in front of a gleaming white battery, newly built, and full of guns erected upon a ledge of the rock upon which the wall and the five storied pagoda here stand. If the assailants would only go to a proper distance, how these guns would riddle them. But with a rush and a cheer a detachment strikes from the cover of the wall, which the guns do not command, and houses itself safely at the foot of the very rock which bears the battery. Not a shot can it fire. The riflemen from the walls now ply this half-moon for some minutes, and in a quarter of an hour the detachment at the foot of the rock has gone round and taken the position from behind. Relieved from these guns, which might have swept them down by hundreds, our men in serried masses are now swarming along the wall. The five-storied pagoda (which is no more a pagoda, according to our notion of a pagoda, than it is a bum-boat, but an old square red building divided into stories) is carried by the bayonet, and the French and English colors are hoisted simultaneously. Now, Gough's Fort opens out sulkily upon its late ally; but the assailants, not waiting to reply, hurry along the intervening wall westward. I can follow them for some time from my position, and I hear them cheering, when I lose them in the hollow. A few minutes of sharp fusillade and blue-jackets emerge from the trees and buildings upon Magazine-hill. A moment after and up go the two bits of bunting which tell that this key of Canton is our own.

It is now 20 minutes after 10. In four hours, therefore, the hill defences of this city have been captured, Gough's Fort yet holds out, but this is a mere question of a few hours or minutes more or less—the Magazine-hill commands it, and it is within point-blank range.

The whole of the operations have been conducted with a view to occasion the smallest possible sacrifice of life, and especially of the lives of our own men and of our allies. We may hope, therefore, that the victory will be a cheap one. I purposely refrain from repeating any of the rumors that are flying about as to deaths and wounds, but I may state it as within my own knowledge, that Captain BATE was killed while superintending the placing of the scaling-ladders. Captain HACKETT was also killed, and Lord GILFORD is wounded in the arm. How many others are lost it is impossible to say. The Chinamen are still shooting at our men from the tops of the houses, and if this goes on I fear it will be necessary to treat the city less tenderly than hitherto.

While the Algerine gun-boat, Lieutenant FORBES is with steam up taking the supplemental dispatches on board, 2.5 P. M., Gough's Fort is assaulted and taken.

CHINESE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

The news from the North of China is important. The following document, taken from the Pekin *Gazette*, of the 12th of November, and which we copy from the *North China Herald*, of Dec. 19, is regarded as a virtual declaration of war against Russia. It is considered as such by Count PONTIATINE, the Russian Embassador, who has taken up his quarters at Hong Kong.

LINHING, Colonel in command in Kirin, has memorialized His Imperial Majesty as follows:

I, LINHING, beg respectfully to state that it is on record that I formerly received a dispatch from CHINGCHE, the Commander-in-Chief of Shingking, acquainting me that he had the honor to receive an Edict from your Majesty, commanding that I should make 10,000 catties of gunpowder, to be used for protecting the Hihlung Keang (the Amoor) Territories against the encroachments of the Russian barbarians. Immediately on the receipt of these commands I appointed officers to make the powder, and, in concert with CHINGCHE, the Commander-in-Chief of Shangking, memorialized your Majesty to that effect.

I find on examination that government have erected six mills in the powder depôt of my Yamun and that in accordance with your Majesty's instructions these have annually to be used for protecting the Amoor territories against the encroachments of the Russian barbarians. Now should this powder have however to be made by the stone mills only, the making of it will occupy a considerable time, and it is to be feared, if the mills are worked too hurriedly, that some serious accidents may occur. I have therefore been taking this matter under consideration, and find that there is a vacant place to the south of the present powder depôt on which two more powder mills could be erected and of the Peking construction, made of iron and brass, and which can make powder in a superior manner to the present stone mills in use. The powder required for the defence of the Amoor territory against the encroachments of the Russian barbarians will thus be early manufactured. I and my subordinates have subscribed the money to purchase these extra mills and to erect the buildings required in which to place them, owing to which it will not be requisite to draw money from the public treasury for the necessary expenditure. We, the subscribers, do not dare to pray your Majesty to bestow upon us any favors for these acts. A respectful memorial.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to command that LINHING will take the measures necessary to carry out the objects stated in his memorial. Respect this.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Rumored Capture of Nena Sahib—Subjugation of Rohilcund by Sir Colin Campbell—Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Outram—Restoration of Peace—Trial of the King of Delhi.

A telegram from Alexandria, with one week's later news from India, was received in London on the 14th of February. On the 19th, full details were received in the metropolis. The dates from Bombay are to January 26.

The "Lucknow heroines" had arrived at Calcutta, and were received with great enthusiasm and a salute from the fort.

There are no authentic accounts of the enemy in and around Lucknow, but it was considered not unlikely that they numbered 100,000 men.

The following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman of the highest respectability at Calcutta, has been communicated to the London *Star*. The writer says:

"NENA SAHIB was taken by OUTRAM, on the 2d of January. Some of our officers were taken, and offers were made by the enemy, of ransom, and OUTRAM made reference to the Governor-General on the subject. The reply was, that ransom could not be listened to, but no orders as to the disposal of the NENA were sent, so that it may involve another reference."

We take the following summary of news from the Bombay *Times* of Jan. 24:

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with about 10,000 men, left Cawnpore on the 24th of December, and advanced westward through Rohilcund. After clearing the country as they advanced, our force was attacked on the 3d of January, at the bridge across the Kalee Nuddee, but the enemy were repulsed with loss. Lieutenant YOUNGHUSBAND, Punjab Cavalry, and Captain MAXWELL, Bengal Artillery, were severely wounded. On the night of the 2d the rebels vacated Furruckabad, which was occupied by our troops on the 4th, without opposition. Many guns were captured in the various affairs with the enemy, besides much valuable property. After the subjugation of Rohilcund the Commander-in-Chief was to advance again upon Lucknow.

General OUTRAM, at the Alumbagh, continued to hold his position, notwithstanding repeated attacks by the enemy. On the 22d December he attacked the enemy, about 5,000 strong, who had taken up a formidable position on his right flank, and completely routed them, killing 250, and capturing four guns. On the 12th January General OUTRAM was attacked by 30,000 of the rebels, who were repulsed with the loss of 400 men. The post of Alumbagh was again assailed on the 16th, and the attack lasted for 11 hours, the enemy being headed by a Hindoo fanatic, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The insurgents were driven back with severe loss. With the force at his disposal, about 4,000 men, General OUTRAM is fully able to maintain his position.

On the 26th of December Colonel ROWCROFT's column, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade and two Ghoorka Regiments, attacked a body of the rebels, 5,000 strong in the Goruckpore district, and entirely routed them. This victory has cleared that part of the country.

Brigadier CAMPBELL, with a small force from Allahabad, marched against the rebels in the neighborhood, and attacked them on the 4th of January, killing upwards of 350.

The Bareilly insurgents, about 1,000 in number, attacked Huldwanee, 18 miles from Nynee Tal, on the 1st of January, but were driven off by the Ghoorkas, with a loss of 20 killed.

A small force from Deesa, under Major RAINES marched against the village of Rowah on the 6th of January, and engaged the rebels collected there. After a sharp fire of musketry the village was carried by storm, and the enemy driven out. A few officers were wounded in this affair.

The Bhopal Contingent were disarmed at Sehore on the 12th of January by the force under General ROSE. About 150 prisoners were tried by court-martial, and shot by musketry, and many others were killed in attempting to escape.

[*Bombay (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.*]

A letter received by Lord ELPHINSTONE, dated from the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Meerun ki-Serai in the Doab, on the 28th December, and communicated to the local papers, contains this phrase—"The neck of the business all over the country is broken. The intelligence which this mail conveys to you is condensed in these few words. The Doab, which for so many months was abandoned to rebel chiefs and lawless soldiery has been swept clear of the enemy. Bitboor, Etawah, Mynpoorie, Futtyghur, Furruckabad—all in our hands. Their petty rulers and landholders, if still at large, are at least fugitives in Rohilcund or Oude, and their lands have passed from them forever. The mutineers under BAHADOOR KHAN, at Bareilly, have next to be attacked, and here some resistance may be met with; but neither from them, nor from the hordes whom Sir JAMES OUTRAM is holding in check at Alumbagh, and whose destruction will be the latest event of the insurrection, do we look to receive anything more than a momentary obstruction to the re-establishment of the benign and just rule of England.

The district around Cawnpore is settling down, and is about to be traversed by a movable column from that station. The command of the Benares division has, I believe, been offered to Sir ARCHDALE WILSON.

The trial of the Ex-King of Delhi had been fixed for the 9th, but the prisoner being indisposed, it was postponed till the 13th, and by this time has, no doubt, been brought to a termination. These are the charges preferred against him by the Government prosecutor, Major HARRIOTT, of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

COPY OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MAHOMED BAHADOOR SHAH, EX-KING OF DELHI.

1. That he, being a pensioner of the British Government in India, did at Delhi at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encourage, aid, and abet MAHOMED BUKHT KHAN, subahdar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers others, non-commissioned officers and soldiers unknown, of the East India Company's army, in the crimes of mutiny and rebellion against the State.

2. For having, at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encouraged, aided, and abetted MIRZA MOGUL, his own son, a subject of the British Government in India, and divers other unknown inhabitants of Delhi and of the northwest provinces of India, also subjects of the said British Government, to rebel and wage war against the State.

3. For that he, being a subject of the British Government in India, and not regarding the duty of his allegiance did at Delhi, on the 11th of May, 1857, or thereabouts, as a false traitor against the State, proclaim and declare himself the reigning King and Sovereign of India, and did then and there traitorously seize and take unlawful possession of the city of Delhi, and did, moreover, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, as such false traitor aforesaid, treasonably conspire, consult and agree with MIRZA MOGUL, his son, and with MAHOMED BUKHT KHAN, subahdar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers others false traitors unknown, to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war against the State; and, further to fulfil and perfect his treasonable design of overthrowing and destroying the British Government in India, did assemble armed forces at Delhi, and send them forth to fight and wage war against the said British Government.

4. For that he, at Delhi, on the 16th of May, 1857, or thereabouts did, within the precincts of the palace at Delhi, feloniously cause and become accessory to the murder of forty-nine persons, chiefly women and children of European and mixed European descent, and did moreover, between the 10th of May and the 1st of October, 1857, encourage and abet divers soldiers and others in murdering European officers and other English subjects, including women and children, both by giving and promising such murderous service advancement and distinctions; and, further, that he issued orders to different native rulers, having local authority in India, to slay and murder Christians and English people whenever and wherever found on their territories; the whole or any part of such conduct being an heinous offence under the provisions of Act 15, of 1807, of the Legislative Council of India.

FRED. J. HARRIOTT, Major,
Deputy Judge Advocate General, Government Prosecutor.
Jan. 5 1858.

If these charges are proved, the Court cannot but sentence the prisoner to death under the act referred to; but the general supposition, as you know, is that his life will be spared, having been guaranteed to him at the time of his capture, though by whom or by whose authority we are as much in the dark as ever. The Rajah of Bullubghur, another of the State prisoners at Delhi, has by this time followed his brother rebel the Nawab of Jhujjur. The tribunal before whom he was arraigned, found him guilty of treason, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th.

FOREIGN MARKETS PER EUROPA.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858—5 o'clock P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue steady, but without much activity. MONEY is very abundant. CONSOLS leave off 96⅞ for money, and 97⅛ for the account. Bar SILVER, 5s. 1⅜d. Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. DOUBLOONS—South American, 74s. 9d.; Spanish, 76s. 3d. American EAGLES, 76s. 2½d.

COCHINEAL—200 bags at auction partly sold; Honduras Silver, mid. to good bright, 3s. 9d.@4s. 1d; Blacks, ord. and small to good, 3s. 11d.@4s. 2d. Teneriffe Black, 4s. 5d.; Silver, 3s. 10d. Mexican Silver, low and mid., 3s. 3d.@3s. 5d.; Blacks, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.

COPPER—Firm, without change in prices. We quote Sheathing, 14d.; Tough Cake and Tile, £117; best selected, £126; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d. ⅌ ℔.

COCOA—About 300 bags Guayaquil sold at 73s.

CORN—The market is rather firmer, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 45s. 8d on 91,399 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 45s.@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. ⅌ qr. American FLOUR, 21s.@24s. ⅌ bbl.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 3,400 bales, at very full prices. At Liverpool there has been an extensive demand, and the sales for the week amount to 68,000 bales; prices are ⅛d. ⅌ ℔. higher, mid. Orleans being quoted 7¼d. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Quiet; all good and fine sorts taken off at full rates, but inferior descriptions are rather easier. The transactions for the week comprise 440 casks, 184 barrels, 307 bags Plantation Ceylon at 60s. 6d.@62s. 6d. for low middling small to low middling, 64s.@67s. for middling pale to middling grayish, 67s. 6d.@69s. for middling blue, 80s.@90s. for good and fine marks. 29 casks, 26 barrels, 655 bags Native Ceylon at 41s. 6d @43s. for good ordinary unclean. 145 bags St Domingo at 48s.@51s for good ordinary. 100 bags washed Rio at 50s. A portion only of 2,735 bags Costa Rica sold at 57s @ 63s.

HEMP—Russian, flat. St. Petersburg Clean, £28 10s @ £29. 160 bales Bombay mostly bought in from £21@£23 for fair to good.

JUTE—Of 2,250 bales offered in public sale, the chief portion was bought in from £15 for common, up to £18 for good quality; the quality sold went from £16@£16 5s. for good middling; 300 bales were withdrawn.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand at £6 10s.@£6 15s for Rails, and £6 10s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. We quote Scotch Pigs 55s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—The periodical sales closed on the 15th instant; prices, as compared with October, were 6d.@1s. lower on Bengal, 1s. on Oude, 4d.@9d. on Kurpah, and 1d.@6d. on Madras. Of the whole quantity offered (9,019 chests) [illegible] 000 sold, about half of which for export, the remainder for home use and resale.

LINSEED CAKES—In moderate demand at late quotations. A cargo of Marseilles, arrived on the coast, has been realized at £8 5s. c. f. and i.

RAPESEED—In limited request at unaltered rates.

LINSEED—We are without arrivals this week. A cargo of good Berdiansk Seed, arrived on the coast, sold at £3 3s. 9d, delivered. Of Seed in granary the sales are limited. Calcutta, 51s.@52s.; Bombay, 53s. 6d.@54s.; Black Sea 48s @49s.

MOLASSES—80 puncheons fine Trinidad, and 140 puncheons Barbadoes sold at 16s.

OILS—Olive—Holders are firm, but the demand is not active. Gallipoli, £50; Malaga and Seville, £46 10s.@£47; Mogadore, £43. Sperm steady at £80; Pale Southern, £39; Cod, £30 10s. Linseed quiet at 28s., sellers. Cocoa Nut quiet. Cochin, 43s.@44s.; Ceylon, 41s.@42s. Palm—Sellers of fine Lagos at 40s.

RICE—About 30,000 bags sold during the week prices again showing a further reduction Bengal, 7s. 9d. for low middling; 8s 4½d for middling; 8s. 9d @8s 3d. for good, and 10s for fine; Moonghy, 7s @7s. 6d. Necransie Arracan, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d; Rangoon, 7s.; Madagascar, 8s. 6d @9s for low, and 10s.@10s. 6d. for fine Java sort.

SALTPETRE—Very dull, and 1s.@2s. lower.

RUM—Firm. 500 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s 3d. for middling, 2s. 4d. for good, and 2s. 5d.@2s. 6d. for fine; common quiet.

SUGAR—Good qualities are in demand, and rather dearer, but the inferior descriptions are dull and cheaper. Of British West India the sales are 2,650 hhds and of 17,600 bags Mauritius and East India at auction the greater part found buyers. Foreign: 1,338 baskets Java sold at 51s. 6d. for good white, fine yellow 48s. 6d @49s; good ditto 46s. 6d@48s. 6d.; 513 hhds. 313 barrels Porto Rico sold at 37s 6d.@40s for low brown to low yellow. and 39s 6d @48s. for low greyish to good yellow. 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado (indirect import) of inferior description, sold at 36s 6d @38s for brown and low grey, and 38s. 6d.@40s. 6d for low to mid grey Of 513 boxes Havana part sold at full prices: good floretes at 52s., good yellow at 46s., and low mid. to good brown at 39s. 6d @41s. Privately on the spot about 1,000 boxes Havana sold; floretes at 49s. 6d @50s.. No 10½ to 12 at 42s. 6d.@44s.. and No 8 at 39s 6d. Floating cargoes have been in good request, six having been sold at full prices; three Havana for ports in the U. K., full insured, 2,050 boxes No. 9 at 26s., and 1,348 boxes No. 12 29s.; two Brazil for ports in the Mediterranean, insured f. p. a. 495 cases, 978 bags white Bahia, (old crop,) at 28s; 4,200 bags white Pernams at 33s; and 2,600 boxes Havana, (No. 16) at 34s., for Trieste.

TIN—English is quiet; we quote Blocks 128s.; Bars 129s. Foreign dull; Straits nominal at 125s. Banca 126s.

TURPENTINE—No arrivals of Rough; 500 barrels inferior sold at 8s. Spirits dearer; American in casks 48s.

The TEA market is quiet, and common Congous have been sold at 1s. ⅛d.; but this afternoon there are buyers at 1s. 1d.

TALLOW—Steady at 53s for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for Spring delivery.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb 20, 1858.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports that the market was much excited on Saturday and Monday, (the 13th and 15th,) and prices advanced ⅛d on American descriptions; subsequently there was less demand from the trade, and the market became quieter, but firm at the advance. The week's business amounts to 68,620 bales, of which speculators took about 12,500 and exporters 5,500. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. The market closing with firmness at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling, 7¼d; Fair Mobile 7⅝d.; Middling, 7⅛d; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling, 7⅛d. Stock on hand, 230,800 bales, including 116,000 American. Imports for the week only 62 bales

At Manchester, a good business has been done at very full prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co report Flour neglected, and prices irregular and generally lower. Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s 6d.@23s.; Ohio, *via* the North, 24s @ 25s; *via* New-Orleans, 2s. Wheat opened by holders asking an advance, but buyers resisted, and in the absence of business, prices are nominally unchanged. Red, 6s @ 6s 9d. for Western: Choice Southern scarce and worth 7s. in retail; White 7s.@7s. 6d., up to 7s 9d. for best in retail. Indian Corn in very limited request, and White, owing to some arrivals, 1s.@1s. 6d. cheaper: Mixed and Yellow, 33s.; White, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef in limited demand, and rather weaker. Pork neglected, and offered at lower rates Bacon, arrivals heavy, and prices 1s. lower. Cheese firm. Lard 2s. lower—5s. an outside quotation for prime. Tallow steady; 54s.@54s. 6d. for Butchers' association.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Sales of 600 bbls at 30s @31s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s.@31s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugars inactive, but unchanged. Coffee very quiet. Rice—More doing, but prices unchanged Tea firm, but business small. Rosin firm, at 4s 3d.@4s. 4d for common, Bark advanced to 9s @ 10s. 3d. for Philadelphia, and 8s. for Baltimore. Cod Oil in fair demand at £29. Sperm, scarce and wanted; sales at £83. Linseed quiet, at 30s. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 35s 6d @36s.

Havre Market (week ending Feb. 17).

COTTON—In spirited demand at higher rates. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* advanced to 101f. Stock 107,000 bales BREADSTUFFS continued flat. ASHES quiet, but unchanged COFFEE firm but inanimate. Oils stagnant and prices nominal. PROVISIONS quiet—prices nominal. RICE in more request, but the market was in favor of buyers. SUGAR drooping. TALLOW firm. WHALEBONE nominal.

The Latest Market Report by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—Noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say BREADSTUFFS are steady, but quiet.

PROVISIONS wholly unchanged.

COTTON opened steady at Friday's rates. The business of the day promises to be moderate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, March 8.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 219, 230, 306, 308, 309, 310, 312, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 136, 159, 84, 91, 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 45, 82, 129, 130.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 346, 360, 361, 493, 513, 476, 102, 589, 591, 596, 597, 315, 547, 449, 495, 485, 27, 29, 222, 539, 48, 472, 504, 164, 524, 134, 461, 474, 520, 260, 354, 355, 238, 239, 417.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos 474, 441, 485, 486, 110, 510, 144, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 412. *Part II*—Nos. 553, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 281, 382, 383.

The Street Commissioners' Controversy—Devlin declared Commissioner—Conover has no Title—Disturbance at the Office.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM—SATURDAY, March 6.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. Charles Devlin vs. Daniel D. Conover.—This was the *quo warranto* brought to test the title of Conover to the office of Street Commissioner. On Saturday the Court rendered a decision deciding that Devlin was properly appointed, and that he is the legal holder of the office. The opinion was rendered by Judge CLERKE. He holds that the act of 1849, under which Conover claims title, by appointment of the Governor, did not confer upon the Governor the power to fill vacancies in offices not elective. The act authorizes the Governor to fill certain vacancies by appointment, the appointees "to execute the duties thereof until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election, after the happening of the vacancy, at which such officer could be by law elected." The act applies, therefore, to those offices only which are filled by the people at the annual election.

The Court decides further, that the power of filling the vacancy vested in the Mayor and Aldermen by the new charter of 1857; that the previous charters were repealed by this new charter; that it took effect, by its own terms, on the 1st of May, 1857, and gave to the Mayor and Aldermen the power to fill the vacancy, which did not occur by the death of Taylor until the 9th of June, 1857.

The following were the stipulations made by the Counsel of the respective parties on the 26th of January last:

SUPREME COURT.

The People, &c., and Charles Devlin vs. Daniel D. Conover.—It is hereby stipulated that the complaint in this action be entered so as to state truly the defendant's title without objecting the want of a Bond, or oath of office.

That the defendant immediately demur to such complaint for insufficiency.

That judgment for the defendant on such demurrer at the Special Term of this Court be entered, as of the 25th day of January, A. D., 1858.

That an appeal be forthwith taken from such judgment, and the same be placed on the Calendar of the Februry General Term of this Court, for the year 1858, and argued at the earliest day the Court may assign for that purpose.

That from the judgment thereupon rendered at such General Term an appeal be immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, the cause placed on the next Calendar of that Court, and an effort made by the parties to have such appeal given a preference, and heard at an early day in said Term.

That no security be required from either party on either of the appeals so to be taken.

And that neither of the judgments at Special or General Term shall be enforced or acted upon until after the decision of the Court of Appeals.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General, &c.,
(Per JAS. T. BRADY.)
FIELD & SLUYTER, Defendants' Attorneys.
JAN. 26, 1858.

THE DISPUTE FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE.

It will be seen by the stipulations that whatever the decision might be, matters in the office were to remain as before, until the opinion of the Court of Appeals could be obtained—in fact, that the case was argued at the General Term, and a decision by this branch of the Supreme Court obtained, in order that the case might be carried up to the tribunal of last resort, and finally adjudicated there. But the friends of Mr. Devlin were either not aware of the existence of these stipulations, or did not heed them. They assembled in large numbers about the Hall of Records in the afternoon, as did many others, driven thither by mere curiosity. The matter was talked over, and those who favored Mayor Wood's appointee rejoiced loudly at the decision. A little before 3 o'clock Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy-Clerk of Mr. Devlin, followed by several of Mr. Devlin's clerks, approached the Hall of Records, entered and made their way to the apartments of the Street Commissioner. The crowd rushed after them in great excitement. Mr. Turner addressed himself to Mr. Conover's appointees in the office, and demanded that they leave the premises, and transfer the books and papers to him. The Supreme Court, he said, had decided in Mr. Devlin's favor, and he therefore was entitled to the possession of the office. Mr. Brice, Deputy Clerk of Mr. Conover, called Mr. Turner's attention to the terms of the stipulations, and refused to give up the office; Mr. Conover was at Albany, and he (Brice) was left in charge until his return.

Each continued to argue the point. Meantime some of Devlin's clerks attempted to take possession of some of the desks—Conover's clerks resisted them. Mr. Brice sent to the Mayor for protection, when a posse of policemen, led by Sergeant James N. Croft, arrived and attempted to quell the disturbance, but the crowd was so large that it was with difficulty that the officers reached the scene, and when they did do so they found that their numbers were too small to enable them to act efficiently. Some of the officers went out to procure assistance, and while they were gone, some one turned the key upon those who remained inside. Meantime Mayor Tiemann had sent to the Street Commissioner's Office for some papers of importance which he feared would be destroyed; his messenger returned empty handed, reporting that he could not get them. The Mayor then sent to the Police head-quarters for more men, and went himself to the Street Commissioner's Office where he mounted a chair and ordered the crowd to leave the room. Most of them did so, but Devlin's men manifested a disposition to remain, and the Mayor ordered the Police to remove them. It was done. Deputy Brice then tendered the key of the office to the Mayor, asking him to retain possession of it and guard the papers until Mr. Conover's return. The Mayor locked the place up and, taking the key with him, returned to his office, leaving some Third Ward Policemen in charge of the building. Sergeant Croft and the Mayor's Squad were on duty there during the night and yesterday, with orders to let no one enter without an order from the Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Davis, Clerke and Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

THE ROGERS CASE—NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

The People vs Rogers.—We think that the Judge at Sessions erred in his charge, and order the judgment of the Court below to be reversed and the accused to have a new trial.

Rogers was in Court at the rendering of the decision, but appeared to be perfectly unconcerned as to its nature.

THE POLICE CASES—THE MEN NOT LEGALLY DISCHARGED.

The People ex rel. Richard Gambling vs. The Board of Police. The same ex rel. Michael Gorman and 500 others vs. The same.—(*Certiorari.*)—The proceedings had and taken by the defendants for the removal and dismissal of the relators, as policemen, are void for want of jurisdiction, and must be set aside.

Quite a number of the old police were present to to ascertain the decision as to the legality of their discharge. At the prospect of their restoration to the department, they appeared to be decidedly happy.

THE TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

Alvah Blaisdell vs. Henry J. Raymond et al.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, for the reasons given by Justice BIRDSEYE.

In this case the defendants served an answer which was unverified. It was returned on that account. The defendants moved that the plaintiff be compelled to receive it. It was argued before Judge BIRDSEYE. The defendants claimed that in an action for libel, it would be impossible, and therefore unnecessary, for the answer to be verified. Judge BIRDSEYE ordered the answer to be received, and plaintiff appealed. The General Term, however, affirmed the order.

Robert W. Lowber vs. Caleb Wells et al.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs, for reasons given by the Judge at Special Term.

Jonas Conkling et al. vs. Jas. R. Gandre impl'd.—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Chas. Benton et al. vs. G. L. Walker.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Amos C. Watson, Executor, vs. Jas. Campbell et al.—Court holds that on appeal from Special Term to General Term no security is required, unless the party appealing desires a stay of proceeding. Motion denied with costs.

George Carpenter vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; Mary Ann Blatchford vs. The Same.—We all agree that the orders appealed from should be affirmed with costs, for the reasons given by the Judge at Special Term. We also hold that the true construction of sections 225 and 226 of the Code is, that when the defendant moves alone on his answer to dissolve an injunction, the plaintiff can read no affidavit in opposition to the motion; but if the defendant uses affidavits to move for a dissolution of the injunction, with or without his answer, that in such case the plaintiff may read additional or counter affidavits.

Charles Spear vs. Samuel E. Morse.—Order affirmed, with costs on hearing.

Hercules Gilleian et al. vs. Messrs. Bettman; Moncrieff Mitchell vs. The Same.—Orders appealed from affidavit with costs.

Wm. G. Latham vs. John V. Westervelt.—No recovery till judgment of General Term; costs to be taxed as fixed by the law then in force.

The People ex rel. Jas. McCune vs. Board of Police.—Judgment for plaintiff on *mandamus*.

Alonzo Alvord and Wife vs. Sophia Beach.—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Wm. C. Hedges vs. Jacob S. Atwood et al.—Order appealed from reversed on hearing, and order of arrest vacated.

John T. Smith vs. Geo. M. Griggs et al.—Order appealed from affidavit on hearing, with costs. Held—Judgment regular where plaintiff by his complaint sues for money and alleges that it was received in a fiduciary capacity; judgment being given for the defendant, the plaintiff waiving the cost.

Sarah E. Clayton vs. Ann Yarrington.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Willis Churchill vs. Spencer S. Benedict.—Held, that the fees earned by defendant, as one of the Harbor Masters, could not be reached by the plaintiff on supplementary proceedings. Order appealed from reversed, with costs.

John Warwick vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.—Reserved for further consideration.

Leonard Carl vs. John D. Sloat et al.—Motion for new trial denied. There was evidence to some extent to sustain the verdict. Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Chas. S. Loper et al. vs. Leonard Brown et al.—Judgment of Special Term reversed; costs to abide the event and new trial ordered.

Frederick H. Stief vs. Ann Boulger.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Richard Warren et al. vs. Alexander Maybin et al.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

William H. Fleeman vs. Leonard Wells.—Judgment for defendant, on the ground that plaintiff cannot maintain the action on the facts disclosed. If the plaintiff had not the corn or any interest therein, as the case disclosed, then it was a wager contract. If, on the other hand, Pomeroy & Co. owned the same, as the jury found, the action can only be maintained by them.

John C. Ruse vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff, on the ground that the conduct of defendants, by the issuing of the prospectus, estopped them from alleging that the premium was not paid on the day it was due. (Buckbee *vs.* United States Insurance and Trust Company. 18 Barb., 541.)

Lewis H. Meyer vs. City of Louisville.—Judgments for defendants reversed, and judgment for plaintiff for amount of coupons and interest.

Josiah S. Sturtevant vs. John Orser, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Isaac O. Kendall vs. Robert Pollock et al.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs. There was no contract between the parties.

William M. Abbot vs. James Morrison.—Judgment for defendant in argument.

Maria A. Bonati vs. Charles Welsh, executor, &c.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Francis A. Palmer, assignee, vs. Luther Sisson; Same vs. Joseph Embree; Same vs. Charles J. Townsend; Same vs. James Ewing; Same vs. Chauncy Graves; Same vs. H. H. Hazen.—Motions to dismiss the appeal. The Court decides that orders changing place of trial are not appealable; this is understood to be the settled rule of this Court. Motion granted with costs to dismiss the appeal.

Michael Byron vs. The New-York State Telegraph Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John C. Brown vs. Henry W. Hewett; Same vs. Same.—Order of Special Term modified so that the judgment entered be set aside without costs to either party: no costs on this appeal.

[illegible] O. Wilson et al. vs. Peter O. Britton.—Order of Special Term appealed from, reversed with costs, and attachment vacated.

[illegible] Harrison vs. American Fertilizing Company.—Order reversed, without costs to either party.

In re Joseph Bœuf, deceased.—Motion to dismiss an appeal from an order of the Surrogate cannot be made *ex parte*. (7 Paige, 419.) Order dismissing appeal vacated, without costs to either party.

[illegible] Rolka et al. vs. David Mitchell, &c.—Order appealed from vacated, and injunction dissolved.

THE CATHOLIC ASYLUM GRANT.

Orrin Terry vs. The Mayor, &c.—Appeal from an order denying injunction to restrain the Corporation from transferring, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum from receiving, a grant of land. Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Frederick A. Peterson vs. Christan F. Dickel.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Martin B. Medbury vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Co.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Robert H. Ellis vs. Azariah C. Flagg.—Judgment of Special Term, denying motion for mandamus, affirmed with costs.

John Hays vs. Henry A. Bevoe.—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Charles A. Morford vs. Farmers' Bank of Saratoga.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Edward Broderick et al. vs. Abisha Smith.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Laura Webb vs. George Lloyd.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John H. Dykers vs. Thomas J. Townsend.—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

William Wood vs. Charles G. Landon.—Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant Landon with costs.

John P. Beekman vs. The People &c.—Reserved for further consideration.

Green, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. There was error in both portions of the charge excepted to.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Theodosia De Wheeler vs John H. Morris et al.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer and of appeal.

Jas. McDonough vs. John H. Lyon et al.—Non-suit affirmed.

Herman Huttemier vs. Benjamin Albro.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Richard Little vs. Andrew Hodges.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Clark vs. Griffiths et al. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

McAllister vs. Pond et al.—Motion for discovery of books and papers denied, with leave to renew, &c.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 6, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 76 bbls. Ashes; 3,793 bbls. Flour; 13,600 bushels Corn; 2,798 bushels Malt; 1,451 bags Oats; 911 bags Feed; 291 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—The demand is fair for Pots, at $6 @ $6 12½, but very tame for Pearls, at $6 25@$6 37½ ⅌ 100 ℔s Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,041 bbls., including 1,217 bbls. Pots, and 824 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old prices. We quote Java at 17c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10c., and St. Domingo at 10c.@10½c.

COPPER—Sales have been reported since our last of about 150,000 ℔s. American Ingot,—including Minnesota at 26c., and Lake Superior at 26c.@27c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations.

COTTON—The demand is restricted, and the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bales, including Middling at 11½c.@12c. for Upland, and 12c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in fair request, and prices are very firm, closing in favor of sellers The transactions since our last amount to 7,400 bbls.

Extra State	4 30@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at full prices. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for and is improving. The transactions since our last comprise 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is much wanted, chiefly by millers, at full prices. Sales—9,500 bushels, in lots, including prime White Western at $1 45, ordinary Red Western at $1 08; Red Western Spring, in store, at $1; inferior White Southern at $1 10; and good Red Southern at $1 20 @$1 21 ⅌ bushel. Corn is less sought after, and is heavy. Sales—13,000 bushels new crop, at 68c.@69c. for good to prime Yellow, and 66c.@68c. for poor to prime White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are essentially unaltered. Oats are in moderate request, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported here of 800 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Philadelphia, during the week, the supplies and sales of Hay were to a fair extent at, however, languid prices, including Timothy, middling to best quality, at 60c.@70c., and Clover, at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. 150 loads changed hands. The closing quotations for Straw were 60c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, Hay continued quite dull, including baled at $12@$13, and loose at $8@$10 ⅌ ton. Straw was quiet, at $13@$14 for Rye, and $8@$10 for Wheat, ⅌ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair at former prices. New Orleans 29c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@26½c.; Clayed Cuba 20c.@22c., ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, at advancing prices. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $16 85@ $17 for Mess, and $13 10@$13 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at firmer rates; 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 375 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet yet firm; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls, in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ⅌ bbl., the latter price for lots weighed out. Butter is in good demand at advanced rates—13c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@ 26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request and is worth 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. The Pork-packing season at Cincinnati has terminated. The *Price-Current* of the 3d inst. says: "The whole number packed is indicated by the report we gave of the receipts from week to week, so that little or no interest is felt on this point, but increase or decrease in the weight, and the comparative yield of Lard, will be interesting. The whole number of Hogs which arrived during the week was about 1,800 head, which, with the number already reported, will swell the whole number for the season to about 450,000. We have received returns from several packing places since our last, but we do not deem it necessary to make any additional statements until we publish one complete, which we expect to be able to do in about two weeks from this date. Packing is still going on in many places in the Northwest, which has prevented us from obtaining returns from several points."

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. common to prime at $3 25@ $4 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor factors. Sales 1,100 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5⅝c.@7⅛c.; Porto Rico at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; and Cuba at 4⅞c.@6⅛c.; some Melado at 3⅛c.@3¾c. ⅌ ℔.; and 140 boxes Havana at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ⅌ ℔. STUART's Refined varieties continue in demand, including Double Refined Loaf at 10¾c.; do. do. Crushed at 10¾c.; do. do. Ground at 9¾c.; (A) Crushed at 10⅛c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. in lots, at 22½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3⁄16d.@5-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d @ 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Oil Cake, 20s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Wanderer*, hence to Cronstadt, Cotton at ⅝c.; bark *Archer*, to Alexandria, Egypt, Railroad cars and machinery, $7,000; a ship, 480 tons, from Sombrero Island to Liverpool or London, with Guano, *via* Hampton Roads for orders, about £2 5s., if to the former, or about £2 10s. if to the latter port; a brig, now in Boston, from Darien to Amsterdam, Yellow Pine Lumber, $20; one from Jamaica to Great Britain or the Continent. £2 10s.; one, 230 tons, to Montevideo, with the privilege of Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; two from Buenos Ayres to New-York, Hides, about ⅝c.: one, 200 tons, to Coast of Africa and back, $2,500; a schooner, 250 tons, to Yucatan and back, $2,750; a brig to Sagua and back, Sugar $5 ⅌ hhd. and Molasses $2 50 on deck; a barque to Sagua, Shooks, 20c.; and Hoops, $7; two brigs to South side Cuba and back, 37½c. and $3; a brig to Nuevitas and back, 37c. for Sugar, 34c. for Melado, $3 for Molasses and Honey under deck, Wood $12 50 under and $11 on deck; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,100; one to Guadaloupe, and another to Martinique, 65c. ⅌ bbl.; one, 1,000 bbls., to Falmouth, Jam., and back, $1,400; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, 36½c. and $3; one, 265 tons, and a schooner, 160 tons, same voyage, 37c. and $2 50; a brig from Mobile to Havana, Lumber, $7.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

JOHN SMIDT AND CO.'S LOUISVILLE TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Monday, March 1, 1858.

The view of our Tobacco market has changed materially. A large demand for home use and the considerable transactions at full and even higher rates in New-Orleans, originated in our market quite a speculative feeling for the article, and buyers advanced their figures fully 1c.@1½c. ⅌ ℔. on all grades, anticipating a further rise at New-Orleans. Our country roads have continued in bad condition; our supplies, consequently, were not as large as had been expected, and which our advanced prices might otherwise have furthered. Our river, however, remained in good navigable condition, and purchases may have been shipped at once, so that we are bare of stock in our public warehouses. We find rather less good color in the recent supplies of Tobacco than we expected: it is evident the article has suffered to some extent while hanging in the barns, in consequence of long-continued wet weather. Our latest advices from the Cumberland Valley, indicate a good feeling for Tobacco, with small supplies on account of bad roads, and quote prices comparatively rather higher than any other market in the United States, but some of the more prudent and quiet buyers hold the opinion that the New-Orleans market does not justify at all the animated feeling in Clarksville.

We annex a comparison of the prices current here March 1, this year and last:

	1858.	1857.
Trash Ordinary Sound	$5 00@$5 50	$6 15@$7 50
Good Ordinary, ⅌ 100 ℔s	5 50@ 6 50	7 50@ 9 00
Common Leaf, ⅌ 100 ℔s.	6 50@ 7 25	9 00@ 11 00
Good Leaf, ⅌ 100 ℔s	7 25@ 8 00	11 00@ 13 00
Fine Leaf, ⅌ 100 ℔s	8 00@ 9 50	13 00@ 16 00
Manufacturing Leaf ⅌ cwt	8 00@12 00	12 00@ 17 00

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., will deliver the eighth lecture of the series, at the Lecture room, in the Library, 2d-av., cor. of 11th st. on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Effects of Climate upon Civilization.* Tickets 50 cents—may be obtained at E. J. BROWN & CO.'S, No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN WILL, BY particular request, repeat his three Lectures on Christian Poetry, in the Central M. E. Church, corner of 7th-av., and 4th-st. Lecture I.—Epics: Dante and Milton, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 9. Lecture II.—Lyrics: Christian Hymns to the end of the Reformation, FRIDAY NIGHT, March 12. Lecture III.—Lyrics: English Hymn Writers, especially Watts and Wesley, TUESDAY NIGHT, March 16. Lectures to commence at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

POPULAR LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Reforms and Reformers.* Tickets 15 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF BOOKBINDERS.—The members are particularly requested to attend the regular meeting of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at No. 187 Bowery, as business of importance will be laid before them. C. E RAHN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
JAMES W BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—IF A. F. HOLT, TAILOR, IS STILL living in this City, or if he has departed this life, his widow or children may hear of something to their advantage by calling on the subscriber at his office No. 17 Broadway. GABL. FRANCHERE.

FOR ADOPTION.—WANTED TO GIVE IT AWAY for adoption to some respectable lady, a most beautiful female baby ten weeks old. Call at No. 183 Varick-st., for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE AND WAGON.—STRAYED OR stolen, from the Franklin House, corner of Myrtle and Division avs., on Wednesday night last, March 3, 1858, a dark chestnut horse, 16 hands high, long tail a large wart on his neck, trots and paces; also, a buggy wagon, with top, painted black, dark lining; harness silver-mounted. Any person returning the above will be suitably rewarded. HIRAM WOODRUFF.
JAMAICA ROAD, March 5, 1858.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT 3D INST., A NOTE DRAWN by Commings & Dudley for $48, in favor of John H. Dupuy, dated Feb. 22, at 3 months. All persons are cautioned against using said note, as payment thereof has been stopped.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE
PATENT LEVERS,
CHRONOMETERS,
AND DUPLEX WATCHES OF ALL KINDS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
G. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall st., second floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—GENERAL ORDER,
ALBANY, March 6, 1858.

WITH DEEP SORROW, THE PRESIDENT announces to the Society the death of MATTHEW C. PERRY a Post-Captain in the Navy, and an honorary member of the Cincinnati.

Without enumerating the various services of this distinguished man, it is enough to say that they stand conspicuous in the naval history of our country.

Commodore PERRY always sustained the character of an honorable and upright man. He was a useful citizen and an ornament to his profession His death will be mourned by all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance, regretted by his professional associates, and acknowledged by all as a severe loss to the country.

In testimony of our respect for his memory, the insignia will be in mourning for thirty days. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DE WITT,
Acting-President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.

Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

FRESH YEAST! ALWAYS READY.
The "WHAT CHEER" Yeast Cakes, made of pure dry hops—a cake costs one cent, and will make a cup of fresh lively yeast for a batch of bread, cakes or biscuits. For sale by all grocers at retail, and at wholesale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country, and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at Mr. LE GRAND'S Studio, No. 709 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he is disposing of his stock at greatly reduced prices to close the business. The early attention of the trade is invited, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May next.
A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—ANY PERSON GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping, and desirous of selling their furniture and gas fixtures at a reasonable price. The same must be of modern style, plain and substantial, and not in use over one year. Address S. K. L., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-Office.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office.

AN ORGANIST, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in New-York, desires to make an engagement with an Episcopal Society in New-York or Brooklyn; he can supply voices for the choir if required. Address G. R. C., Box No. 1,213 New-York Post-Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertizing Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A CHURCH PEW.—ANY ONE HAVing a pew to rent, in either St. George's Church, Ascension Church, or in Rev. Dr. Alexander's, may address Box No. 1,971 Post-Office.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director .... B. Ullman
MONDAY, MARCH 8, at 7¼. Doors open at 6¾.
First night of Meye[illegible] opera of
THE HUGUENOTS.
REGULATIONS F[illegible] AND MONDAY
SALE OF TICKETS.

1. The reserved seats wi[illegible] Monday, at the three ticket offices, commencing at 9 A. M., till 4 P. M.

2. To prevent the [illegible] crowd and confusion at the opening of the doors on the "Robert le Diable" and "Don Giovanni" nights, admission tickets to
Parquet and parquet circle $1 50
Family circle .... [illegible]
Amphitheatre .... Seventy-five cents .... Thirty-five cents
will be sold on Monday, throughout the day, at the Academy. C Breusing's and Siebel's, No. 20 Wall-st.

REGULATIONS FOR [illegible] DAY NIGHT.

1. Persons buying tickets at the door are requested to prepare the exact amount [illegible], so that no time might be lost in returning the change.

2 The tickets to the parquet will be sold on the right-hand side of the lobby; to [illegible] family circle on the left-hand side: to the amphitheatre in 14th st.

3. For the convenience of holders of reserved seats and admission tickets to the parquet, &c, two entrance doors will be opened.

4. Should the streets be muddy on Monday night all the way from Union-place to the Academy will be lit up with pitch torches.

REGULATIONS DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

1. The public are earnestly requested to remember that the Opera commences on the "Huguenots" nights at precisely half-past seven instead of eight, as usually. Those who arrive late, besides disturbing the audience, will lose the extremely brilliant introductory chorus.

2. There will be no interval between the first and second acts. The curtain will be lowered for a few moments to prepare the stage for the view of the Castle of Chenanceaux. The orchestra will remain sitting.

3. The interval between the second and third acts will last ten minutes; that between the third and fourth will be an extremely short one.

4. The Opera will conclude at about 11 o'clock.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It being of great importance that everybody should be familiar with the action there will be sold for the first time a SCENIC SYNOPSIS giving a thorough and clear explanation of every single scene. The Libretto, with musical illustrations, printed from the London stereotype plates, and entirely corresponding with the performances, will likewise be for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SIX NIGHTS will please to call at the ticket office where their subscription has been received, to exchange their tickets, as they will not be admitted on their old tickets.

THE FREE LIST
most positively and entirely suspended on every night of the "Huguenots."

AT THE STAGE DOOR
will be a strict surveillance to prevent the entrance of any person not employed on the stage.

MONDAY, MARCH 8 at 7¼.
First night of Meyerbeer's opera in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.
ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal *rôles* by—
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES,
who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.
THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT,
under the sole direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
THE CELEBRATED CHORAL ARRANGEMENTS,
under the direction of Mr. PAUR, Director of the Liederkranz Society.
The Stage Arrangements ...... by ...... Mr. DUBREUIL.
The Dances .... by .... Mr. COLLET.
THE COSTUMES,
Under the supervision of Signor BARRATINI.
THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE ENSEMBLE
By the Director, B. ULLMAN,
In conformity with the suggestions of CARL FORMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Another new, lustrous and exciting drama,
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING,
the most intensely powerful and strictly
SOUL-STIRRING SCENIC PRODUCTION
ever presented to the American public. It has been dramatized by H. Watkins, Esq., EXPRESSLY FOR THE MUSEUM, from Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's WORLD-RENOWNED LEDGER STORY, and will be brought out on Wednesday next in a
STYLE OF VOLUPTUOUS PERFECTION
never paralleled in this meridian.

Revival of the celebrated play of THE HUNCHBACK, with Mrs CHARLES HOWARD as HELEN, and Mr. CHAS. CARROLL (his first appearance in this City) as SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, (and not at 7 o'clock, as before,) Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play of THE HUNCHBACK. Master Waller, Mr. H Ryner; Clifford, Charles Carroll; Julia, Mrs Ryner; Helen, Mrs. C. Howard. The rest of the characters by the rest of the Company. MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, the beautiful domestic drama of THE LOST SON; or A GIPSEY'S VENGEANCE. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, as well as on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS the inimitably perfect, and brilliantly polished NEW SENSATION DRAMA, just prepared at an inordinate outlay of money and talent, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. Cast with the incomparable strength of the whole Company. The Grand Aquaria, full-length wax figure of J. P. Donnelly, Mrs. Cunningham, and other celebrities, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13cts.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.
MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1858.
The highly-successful and beautiful three-act drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Connor O'Kennedy			Mr. H. F. Daly
George	Mr. Stoddart	Jack Gong	Mr. Peters
Grinnidge	Mr. Jefferson	Murtogh	Mr. Martin
Dennis	Mr. Burnett	Dartois	Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, Madame St. Aubert			Miss Laura Keene
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)			Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine			Virginia C. Howard
Tigertail			Mrs. H. B. Phillips

To conclude with the hugely funny farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

Jack Cabbage			Mr. Jefferson
Impulse	Mr. Stoddart	Sophia	Mrs. Johnston

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Wednesday Afternoon.
LAST WEEK of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNAIRE. JAMES MELVILLE.
First appearance of Madame Tournaire's American dancing horse LIBERTY. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne, in a new act With other splendid entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled
WEALTH AND WORTH.
Larry Freeman G L Fox | Emily Freeman, Miss Hathaway
After which the new burlesque entitled
CINDER-NELLY.
To conclude with the
SKELETON HAND.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, with Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
To be followed by the new Drama of
THE GOLD HUNTERS; OR, THE DYING GIFT.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama, in three acts, entitled
BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 8,
JESSIE BROWN, OR THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Received nightly with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of the American stage.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock assisted by
HENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano,
Miss JENNY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto.
(Her first appearance in New-York,)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co., C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS PERFORM at the Brooklyn Athenæum on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, and in Newark WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11.

ALTO SINGER.—A LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in quartet choirs, and a good reader of music, wishes a situation for the coming year in some Protestant church in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address H. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—THE HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—GREEN BUSHES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—WEALTH AND WORTH—CINDER-NELLY—SKELETON HAND.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ROMEO AND JULIET—THE GOLD HUNTERS—BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—THE HUNCHBACK.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vià* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., we receive one week's later news. Proceedings in the British Parliament have been especially interesting. Lord PALMERSTON had obtained leave in the House of Commons to introduce his new India bill by a considerable majority. The "Conspiracy to Murder" bill was brought up on the 19th for a second reading, but, after a spirited debate, the House refused to entertain it. There was a majority of 19 against the Government, and, as the vote was taken in a full house, the defeat was considered a serious one. A French refugee named BARNARD, charged with being implicated in the conspiracy against the Emperor of the French, had been arrested in London, and, after a preliminary examination, had been remanded for trial. A letter from Turin states that Captain DUNHAM, of the American bark *Adriatic*, which lately escaped from the French authorities at Marseilles, had sold his vessel to a Prussian firm, and was making his way to England. Full details have been received of the bombardment and capture of Canton by the Anglo-French forces. The accounts which we publish elsewhere, as well as from our own correspondents as from other sources, will be read with interest. The Pekin *Gazette* of Nov. 14 publishes a document relative to Russian aggressions on the Amoor, which is regarded as a declaration of war against that Empire. From India we have late and important intelligence. The rebels had been defeated in several engagements near Lucknow; but it is very apparent that the war is over, and that the work of tranquilization has commenced. There was a report that NENA SAHIB had been captured.

It is expected that to-day or to-morrow the majority report of the Select Committee on Kansas will be presented to the House of Representatives, when the minority of the Committee will immediately move, as a question of privilege, that the whole matter be referred back to the Committee, with specific instructions, on the ground that the orders of the House have not been obeyed. It is believed that such a movement will be rendered successful by the votes of a number of members who are in favor of the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

In the State Senate on Saturday, Mr. SPINOLA'S bill relative to certain City Officers of Brooklyn was passed. It provides that the term of office of the Comptroller, the City Treasurer, and the Auditor, shall expire on the first Monday in May, 1858, at noon, and provides that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1858, to fill the offices so declared vacated, the officers so elected to take the usual oath of office, and file the proper bonds, the same as now provided by law. In the Assembly, the bill to prohibit banks of deposit from acting as savings banks, was passed. Mr. MOORE introduced resolutions, which were laid over under the rules, censuring the Mayor and Common Council of this City for sending lobby agents to Albany. The resolution declaring opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was debated from 1½ to 11 o'clock P. M., and was finally passed with an amendment adding the words, "or under any Constitution that has not been submitted to the vote and received the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory in all its parts."

From Kansas we learn that a respectable young man named BAKER, a German citizen of Leavenworth City, was nearly killed at Weston, Mo., on the 20th of February, by a gang headed by ELY MOORE. BAKER was an active Free State man. Much indignation was felt at Leavenworth and the Germans were threatening revenge. Leavenworth papers are filled with details of election frauds by the Pro-Slavery officials. The rascalities of these men are almost too great for belief. Never in any country has knavery been so barefaced as in Kansas.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention succeded, on Friday night, in effecting the object for which it was called, in the nomination of Mr. A. PORTER as candidate for Supreme Judge, and Mr. WESLEY FROST for Canal Commissioner.

On Saturday, at the General Term Supreme Court, the Street Commissioners' controversy was again passed upon. The Court held that the act under which the Governor appointed CONOVER did not confer the power to fill vacancies *not elective*, but merely to those offices filled by the people. That the new charter conferred the power of filling the office upon the Mayor and Aldermen, and that therefore DEVLIN'S appointment is valid. The case was tried with the understanding that it should be carried to the Court of Appeals without delay; and the parties stipulated that the office should remain as before, until the final decision. Notwithstanding this agreement, Mr. CHAS. TURNER and a number of contractors, friends of Mr. DEVLIN, proceeded to the Street Commissioner's Office and attempted to get possession. The Mayor appeared with a posse and sent them away. He then locked the door and concluded to hold possession of the key until Mr. CONOVER'S return from Albany. In the police cases the Court held that the Metropolitan Police Board had not authority for discharging the policemen without due cause. That therefore their discharge must be void. In the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum grant they affirmed the decision of Judge DAVIES, refusing to restrain the City from making the grant.

Commodore MATTHEW C. PERRY was buried with military honors in the grave-yard of St. Mark's Church, Second avenue, corner of Tenth-street, on Saturday. The National Guard was the guard of honor. A company of United States Marines from the Navy Yard escorted the remains, and a deputation of officers of the First Division and sailors who had served under the deceased joined in the procession. The Marines fired three volleys over the grave.

Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite arrived by the *Europa* on Saturday evening, and were taken to the St. Nicholas by Alderman BOOLE. Yesterday the Alderman, and Councilman VAN TINE proceeded to the hotel and welcomed him to the City. He will receive visitors at the City Hall to-day.

The receipt of several anonymous communications announcing that the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton, S. I., would be burned on Friday night, and warning those in charge to remove the sick, induced the Commissioners of Emigration to ask for a Police force to protect the State property. In response, the Police Commissioners furnished twelve men, who patrolled the western line of the inclosure on Friday night, and returned to the City on Saturday morning. There is little doubt that an organization had been formed for the purpose of committing the arson, and that it was only prevented by the apparition of the Policemen on the very night that it was to be attempted. The Health Officers, the Marine Physician, and several shipping merchants have united in asking of the Mayor a permanent Police for the premises until the close of the next sickly season.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were moderately active for Flour, which closed firmly and buoyantly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat at strengthening rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Cotton attracted less attention, and declined a shade. Provisions were in good demand at advancing prices. Sugars were freely dealt in, and were firmer. The movements in other branches of trade were not remarkable. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 583.

The French Empire and the English Parliament.

If the Italian assassins of the Rue Lepelletier failed in their attack upon the life of NAPOLEON III., they may, at least, congratulate themselves upon the singular and unpremeditated success of their assault upon the stability of his throne, and the perpetuation of his dynasty. Not by any wisdom of theirs, indeed, but by the folly of the sycophantic simpletons to whose senseless advice and shallow counsel the Emperor of the French has condemned himself, or been by the force of circumstances condemned, these madmen of democracy have been enabled to shake the accidental throne of the third NAPOLEON to its foundations, and have brought about, not in France alone, but throughout Europe, that general distrust of the power of the modern Augustus which has always been the most serious though the least palpable danger in his path. However profound and passionate the faith of LOUIS NAPOLEON himself may be in the "Napoleonian ideas" of Government, no one who knows the character of the French people, or who has watched the course of modern French history, can suppose for a moment that any considerable body of influential Frenchmen have ever seriously partaken that faith. The *coup d'état* of December was permitted to be successful, and the Empire to which it gave birth was accepted by France because the French people were disposed to believe that NAPOLEON III. might possibly show himself able to conciliate the inevitable advances of liberty in France with the indispensable securities of social order, and of public safety. The Crimean war, unpopular enough in its inception, wore its way into the toleration and perhaps into the favor of France, because it was so managed as to secure a glorious result for the arms of a positive progress for the influence of the nation, without extensively jeopardizing the material interests of the people, and France forgave, in the contemplation of the victorious tricolor upon the Malakoff, and in the spectacle of a European Congress at Paris, presided over by a French Minister, and pervaded by the triumphant policy of a French sovereign, the seeming inconsistency of the first great Imperial measure with the declaration made by NAPOLEON at Bordeaux in 1852, that "the Empire meant not War, but Peace." Here, then, was the true strength of the new *régime*; in the assurances which it offered of domestic tranquillity and of authority abroad. This strength the Empire of NAPOLEON III. no longer possesses.

At home, the Emperor has alienated, within the last two months, from the support of his throne and from confidence in himself, not only the great capitalists and the leading intelligences, but the vast body of the middle classes of France. He has proclaimed the sovereignty of the sword; and he has encouraged the chiefs of his army to threaten the whole fabric of society, by menacing declarations that with them and with their bayonets alone, the future of the nation is lodged; that they are to decide the policy and to control the actions of France in whatever emergencies may arise of intestine excitement or of external difficulty. It is not easily possible to overestimate the disheartening, discouraging and irritating effects upon the whole body of an active and opulent society, of such a lowering and threatening national programme as is offered to the French people in the language which the military satellites of the Emperor have been recently allowed to use in commenting upon public affairs. This language may have been intended by its authors to intimidate England and to impress Europe, and the civil functionaries who indorsed it by publication in the official journals of the empire. Many have supposed that this result, and this only, would flow from its dissemination through the press. But it has already produced another and a much more formidable effect, upon the mind and heart of France herself. It is believed to be the unmasking of the Empire; and it has undone, in six weeks of feverish excitement and of uneasy reflection, all that six years of imperial quiet had done to consolidate the faith of the people in the permanence of the institutions of the Empire. Count DE MORNY'S "project of a law for the assurance of the public safety," has revived many a slumbering historic recollection of the Reign of Terror, and has precipitated the chaos which it was designed to prevent. For it comes before the nation in evil company, and all the dark suggestions of dangers which do not appear on the surface of things, grow darker to the mind of France in the shadow of the cloud which the same Imperial Ministry has evoked over that Anglo-French alliance which, whatever its other merits or demerits may have been, has at least been the guarantee to France of peace in those quarters of her foreign relations in which peace is most essential to her prosperity and her progress. It would not indeed be just for us, as foreign observers of this great drama of the Western nations, to charge the ministers of NAPOLEON III. with the full weight of the mischiefs which the ill-timed and ill-considered demand upon England for a modification of the English criminal law, with its subsequent and summary rejection, have brought down about their master. Lord PALMERSTON is certainly as much to blame as they, since he, at least, knowing the temper of England, and her proud traditions of national self-respect, ought to have forseen that his bill for the "punishment of conspiracies to murder," read by the light of the commentaries of the Imperial Press of France, must strike the English Commons as an attempt at the sacrifice of the dignity and the position of Great Britain, and was therefore doomed to instant defeat as soon as its character should be fairly understood, and the interpretation put upon it by the Continent fully appreciated by England. But the French nation will regard Lord PALMERSTON as a deliberate and diplomatic deceiver in the matter, and for them the failure of the Imperial application will recoil with contemptuous force upon the heads of those who made it. While, therefore, the confidence of France in the Empire as a Government of peace, has been shaken by the demonstrations of the army, and by the menacing language of DE MORNY and WALEWSKI towards England, the respect of France for the Empire as a Government of war imposing awe abroad, will be not less shaken by the refusal of the English Parliament to acquiesce in the demands of the "august ally of VICTORIA." Just a week before the defeat of the English Ministry on this question, a certain French functionary, bearing the appropriate name of M. BULLIER, and charged with the duty of lithographing wisdom in small circulars to the provincial journals, announced to all France that "in consequence of the threats of the army, and the energetic demands of the Government, the English Cabinet had yielded modifications in the right of asylum which it had refused to CHARLES X. and to LOUIS PHILIPPE." This language, which was imposing on Feb. 13, had by Feb. 20 become ridiculous, and France will not forget the contrast or its lesson. The effect which the defeat of Lord PALMERSTON may produce in England itself, it is not only premature but less important now to consider. Its chief immediate result must be to lower immensely that personal *prestige* on which Lord PALMERSTON has heretofore rested, though his absolute retreat from office may be delayed till the fate of the India bill shall have been decided. It has also doubtless affected, and very unfavorably, the English feeling of good will towards the French Government, if not toward the French people, and must prepare the English public to look with greater coolness and self-possession upon the prospects of a new series of political convulsions in France. For England also, as well as for France, NAPOLEON III. has virtually ceased to be the indispensable "Man of Destiny;" and if the peace of the world is still to be preserved by a mutual forbearance on the part of the great Western Powers, that forbearance will no longer rest on any conviction either of the personal wisdom or of the dynastic necessity of the Emperor of the French.

The Kansas Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:—

> "The amendment which Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, proposes to offer to the Kansas-Minnesota bill, provides that *nothing in the act* shall be construed to impair the right of the people to alter their form of government at all times, provided the form be republican. A declaration of this general nature will not be objectionable to any one. It may have an effect favorable to the passage of the bill."

If Mr. PUGH'S amendment is accurately stated, it is not "worth shucks," as they say in Ohio. Of course there is "nothing "*in the act*" of Congress which can possibly be construed as forbidding the change of their Constitution by the people of Kansas whenever they see fit. The provision which may have that effect is in the Lecompton Constitution. It declares that "*after* the year 1864" the Constitution may be altered in a certain way. President BUCHANAN, Gen. CASS and others have adopted the view of the case which was presented in the TIMES on the very day after the Lecompton Constitution was received here, namely that *before* that time a majority of the people of Kansas can amend the Constitution at pleasure. But it is by no means certain that the courts of Kansas, organized under the Lecompton Constitution, or the Supreme Court of the United States,—when the matter comes practically before them,—will take that view of the subject. And if they should happen to decide the other way, the President would probably feel constrained by a sense of duty to waive his own opinions, and send the Federal army to enforce and uphold the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. PUGH proposes to relieve the subject of this embarrassment: and his bill probably provides that nothing in the Lecompton Constitution—(not in the act of Congress as the *Journal's* correspondent has it,) shall be construed to prevent such alteration or amendment. But the objections to this are very formidable. It must be remembered that if the State is admitted, this question will be one of constitutional construction:—and what right has Congress to *construe* the Constitution of a State? That duty belongs solely and exclusively to the Judiciary, and it would be an unprecedented intrusion and usurpation for Congress to declare by act what decisions should, or should not, be pronounced by State Judges. Any such attempt would be overruled at once. The Supreme Court, which has just declared that Congress cannot *legislate* for a Territory, would most certainly hold that it could not interpret laws and constitutions for a State.

It may be said that this is not an act of construction but a positive provision,—a clause inserted in the fundamental law. But what right has Congress to alter or add to the Constitution? This would be a most unusual and extraordinary form of intervention. If Congress can insert a new clause in the Constitution of a State applying for admission, it can change the whole instrument and make a new one. This position is not tenable for a moment.

The ground that will probably be taken is, that this proviso would be in the nature of a *condition*: and that Congress certainly has the right to prescribe the terms upon which new States shall be admitted. But it is not quite clear, and most assuredly it is not generally admitted either by the South or the Democratic Party, that Congress has any such right. And in the second place, it is not easy to see how the condition is to be enforced, even if it should be made. Suppose the State should be admitted—Congress prescribing this or any other condition of admission:—and then suppose that the people of the State, who had not been parties to the condition and had never given their assent to it, should ignore it altogether. Where would be the remedy? The State could not very well be turned out of the Union, nor would there be any power in Congress to enforce the terms which it had originally prescribed. And a condition which cannot be enforced is practically no condition at all.

These attempts to dodge the issue will be unavailing. Members of Congress must decide openly and simply whether they will, or will not, vote to bring Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution just as it stands. They have no power to alter its provisions, to change the circumstances of its adoption or to control the manner in which the State, if admitted, shall be organized and governed under it. No amendment, proviso or compromise can relieve them from this necessity or blind their constituents to the real character and import of their action.

Conflict of Laws and Manners in the Southern States.

There is no feature in Southern society more frequently commented upon than its low estimate of the value of human life. This is evidenced not so much by the number of affrays in which life is lost, as by the way in which these incidents are dealt with by the law. In all semi-barbarous communities, the disposition to take vengeance on enemies by murdering them, is strong and pronounced. The passions are violent, and self-restraint unknown. The intense selfishness of savage natures leads individuals to exaggerate enormously the gravity of all injuries received at the hands of others. A word, a look, a blow, rouses a tempest of hate which no law passed by sober men, legislating in full possession of their senses, could go even half way to appease. The enormous disproportion thus daily presented between the legal penalty and the party's own sense of the wrong done him, is so great that the courts of justice cease to be thought of as a means of getting satisfaction.

It is not in the wide prevalence of this state of feeling that the South is peculiar. It is the old story, so often told of the Scotch Highlands seventy years ago, of every country in Europe a century and a half back, of barbarians in all quarters of the globe at the present day. The anomaly of Southern manners lies in the fact that its political and religious organizations are a hundred years in advance of popular feeling. In all other free communities, the government is a reflex of the national sentiment; instead of preceding, it follows it. In the South, both the church and the law seem to be of totally foreign origin, and to have been imposed upon the people by the mad freak of some humane but enthusiastic conqueror. If, without any previous knowledge of their history or antecedents, we were to go down into Mississippi or Louisiana, and hear of the daily homicides, mutilations and fights which take place in all parts of the country; witness the unbridled and implacable ferocity displayed by every white man who happens to get into a dispute with his neighbor; his blind forgetfulness of every consideration save the gratification of the passion of the moment, history and analogy would lead us to conclude that this community was governed by a pasha or a satrap, armed with summary powers, and prompt to exercise them. We should at once expect to see every man guilty of stabbing or murder, seized by a Kavass or Zaptié, brought before a Cadi and decapitated on the spot. We should look in the streets for fraudulent bakers nailed by the ears to the door-posts, and usurious money-lenders undergoing the bastinado in front of their offices. We should look in short for all the forms and all the abuses of oriental justice. If any man were to propose to us to govern such a community by means of a constitution based on the Bill of Rights, and of Anglo-Saxon law, with its slow procedure—its multiplicity of forms—its delicate regard for personal liberty, we should laugh him to scorn. If, in addition to this, he were seriously to inform us that this very community were all members either of the Baptist or Methodist Church, devout reverers of the Bible, diligent attendants on the means of Grace, that they writhed regularly in the pangs of revivalist remorse, and reveled in the ecstacy of revivalist peace, that they spoke of their souls in the language of WHITFIELD and WESLEY, and wrestled with the tempter with all the energy of BUNYAN, we should treat him as an idle and impertinent wag. And yet nothing is more true. The Constitutions of the Southern States are, so far as regards the citizens, framed in a spirit of the most advanced enlightenment and humanity, and the laws are the laws of a cultivated, sober and God-fearing people; and yet this very people right their wrongs and avenge their quarrels with the passions and the weapons of Affghans. The Church is the Church of saints, and apostles, and martyrs. It teaches the extreme of self-abnegation—the utter worthlessness of man—the utter wickedness of the human heart—the passing glory of forgiveness; but its members practice the creed of Thor or Woden, with all the zealous fury of a Mahometan dervish.

The last annual report of the Penitentiary of Louisiana furnishes a curious illustration of the foregoing remarks. That portion of the working of the prison which is purely incidental and of very inferior importance, is admirably conducted—the financial department. But the real object of the whole institution, the prevention of crime, seems still very far in the distance, and one-half of the crimes of the State are crimes against the person. Murder is the monster evil of the community. The number of persons convicted of it during the last year was 63; of manslaughter only 46; and of assaults and stabbing, only 30. The proportion of the various grades of crimes against the person, which usually prevails in civilized countries, is thus totally reversed in Louisiana. More men are actually convicted of killing with premeditation than in the heat of passion. The more heinous the offence, the more common it seems to be.

In discussing the criminal statistics of Southern States, however, we must never forget that they give but a very feeble notion of the extent of this particular class of offences. By far the greater number of murders and manslaughters arise out of previous quarrels, or what we call "difficulties." This previous malice, which here and in England, constitutes the essence of the offence in the South, is looked upon as a complete palliation, and the result is that no conviction can, in the vast majority of cases, ever be obtained for murder; and they consequently never find their way into prison reports. A large number of murders are also committed all over the country, which are not followed by any prosecution at all, though the perpetrators are well known, and the deed was public. In fact, in the towns the shedders of blood fly to the Police stations as to cities of refuge.

The most curious part of the report remains to be noticed. There were seventeen pardons granted by the Governor during the year. Of these, nine were to persons convicted of murder and three of manslaughter! and, this in the teeth of the fact which the report acknowledges, that one-half the convictions of the State are for crimes against the person. Comment on this is needless.

A HIGH-TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY.—On Saturday the Assembly of this State enacted, with success, the part of an excited Ward caucus. The performance was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, who pronounced the act perfect. Mr. DURYEA introduced an Anti-Lecompton resolution, and moved the previous question. This sudden closing of the flood gates of debate was considered unfair by the members who desired to sustain Mr. BUCHANAN, and they determined to make what trouble they could. Accordingly, when the roll-call came to Mr. LANING, he claimed his right under the rule to "state briefly" his reasons for the vote that was in him. Under this pretence he spoke nearly an hour on general politics. He was several times called to order, but as often sustained by the Democratic Speaker. An appeal was taken, and Mr. LANING proceeded to discuss the appeal. When he was out of breath, another Democrat followed. With fresh energies, and a favorable Speaker, he defied all calls to order, talking endlessly about finance, railroads, and things in general. Another Democrat succeeded, spreading himself particularly upon the Dred Scott decision.

When the Democracy of the House had fully exploded, the question of appeal was decided against the Speaker.

Then there was a call of the House. The reporters, under a cry from Mr. LANING, and a decision of the Chair, were "hustled out," and even Senators MATHER and SCOTT were forced to leave,

At last the question was taken upon Mr. DURYEA'S resolution, and the policy of the Administration condemned by a vote of 45 to 23. The storm subsided; the House grew calm; and the curtain fell.

We trust due notice may be given of the next performance.

A WORD IN SEASON, HOW GOOD IT IS!—We infer from the following, which we find in the *Journal of Commerce*, that the Superintendent of the Assay Office has some difficulty in reconciling his friendships and his office. His special regard for Mayor WOOD nearly cost him his place, and now his love of WALKER exposes him to a similar peril. He has too many friends—and we are not quite sure that the *Journal* will not prove "one too many" if the following is a sample of its love:

> SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Washington, that a severe pressure is being made on the President to remove Mr. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH from the post of Superintendent of the Assay Office, *on the ground that he is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Robert J. Walker, and therefore opposed to the Kansas policy of the Administration.* We are glad to hear that the President has not yielded, and is not likely to yield to any such pressure. We are aware that Mr. BUTTERWORTH has long had friendly relations with Mr. WALKER; but we are also positively certain that he is a warm and cordial friend of the Administration, and of their measures. He has frequently, *in our hearing, expressed his dissent from Mr. Walker's opinions*; and we know that he took an active and prominent part in the great mass meeting at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, to sustain the President, and approve his policy.

JOBSON, THE UNDAUNTED.—We clip the following item of intelligence from the *Journal of Commerce*:

> "DAVID WEMYSS JOBSON, nothing daunted by his two days' residence in jail for contempt of Court, is out with the prospectus of a weekly paper, which he proposes to publish, entitled *The Red Flag*. It is "intended to explain and extend Red or Bright and True Republicanism."

"Two days in jail" can't daunt JOBSON. If it had been as familiar with his character and history as it should have been, the *Journal* would not have intimated surprise at his indomitable endurance. His European experience and observation, the studies and habits of his life, have stripped the dungeon of its terrors. He cares no more for jails and prisons than HOWARD the Philanthropist did. We are glad he is to enter the field of journalism. We shall await the appearance of *The Red Rag* with great interest.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of a morning paper says that Senator SEWARD'S speech was "briefer than had been expected." We are a little curious to know what *was* expected in this regard. Eight columns of solid, small type was quite sufficient for *our* expectations.

Arrival of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and Suite.

Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, NASUR SAID SULIMAN, (C. E.,) and Captain THESSAN, and Lieut. SADICK, of the Ottoman Navy, arrived by the *Europa*, on Saturday evening, and were escorted to their rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Reception Committee. As their arrival was known to but few there was no excitement, and they were not much annoyed by the impertinence of the curious. Yesterday morning Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE, also a member of Committee of Reception, waited upon the Admiral, and welcomed him to the City in fitting terms. They also invited him to accompany them to the City Hall for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of the Mayor, the other City authorities, and the citizens generally. The Admiral returned thanks for the flattering reception that was tendered, and said he would comply with their wishes. They are all fine looking men, and when in their native costume will doubtless create some excitement in public.

The arrangements of Alderman BOOLE and Councilman VAN TINE are: To take the Admiral and suite from the St. Nicholas to the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock this morning. In the Governor's Room they will be visited by the City authorities. They will then be escorted to the new chambers of the Board of Aldermen, (just opening,) where they will be introduced to the ladies, and partake of the collation provided in celebration of the opening of the new chambers. That will conclude the reception at the City Hall. They have accepted the invitation of the Committee to visit the opera during the evening. Mr. BURTON sent the Admiral an invitation to visit his theatre, but it was respectfully declined. It is probable that the Admiral will remain in the City about one month. He is here to contract for a ship of the line, (steam power,) intended to be made the flag-ship of the Ottoman navy. It is expected that the Admiral and suite will visit the Institutions at an early day, under the escort of the Reception Committee.

More of the Court Dress—Still Another Version.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure there can be no foundation for the statement that President BUCHANAN has backed out of his original intention to give poor BENNETT a foreign mission. It must be a weak invention of that venerable editor's enemies.

Mr. BENNETT'S services to the Administration are, I happen to know, highly appreciated by BUCHANAN. Long before this time, the editor of the *Herald* would have been residing near the Court of Austria, but for delays in preparing his wardrobe. Being a Scotchman, he naturally desired to go abroad without breeches. The warm weather, early in the Winter, favored this design. But a cold term in February, followed by another in March, caused him a shaking in the legs, unfavorable to the abandonment of pantaloons. Spring is, however, at hand, and our Minister's philibeg is nearly ready. His tailor, a Lochaber man, in Vandam-street, informs me confidentially that he makes a splendid appearance in kilt and hose. About five inches of bare leg, in the vicinity of the knee, will be exposed to the weather. In fact he will look like the ghost of a Highland Chieftain in complete cattle-stealing costume.

Pray, don't believe a word of the story about Gen. WEBB'S old clothes. They wouldn't suit Mr. BENNETT at all. Besides, they are already too well known at Vienna.

SAWNEY.

STILL ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You recently stated that ABNOUX was making a Court Costume for Mr. BENNETT, and that the design selected was—that of a "Highland piper." You will be good enough to give this story a distinct and emphatic contradiction.

I inclose you my card, and am, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant, VANDAM-STREET.

Amusements.

The principal event of the week in the World of Amusement will be the production to-night of MEYERBEER'S Opera of "Les Huguenots" at the Academy of Music. Mr. ULLMAN intends by this revival to test the public appreciation for this kind of amusement—in which the show is at least as important as the music. The manager asks the public if it desires him to spend $10,000 on the production of a single novelty—for Mr. MEYERBEER'S Opera has cost that. Whatever may be the answer, there is no doubt that a remarkable performance of a remarkable opera will be given to-night. All that bountiful means and ample study can do has been done. It should be borne in mind that the doors open at 6 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ instead of 8.

At the theatres we are promised several novelties during the present week, but nothing strikingly new is "up" for to-night. At WALLACK'S the drama of "Jessie Brown" crowds the house to overflowing, and will of course be repeated until further notice. At LAURA KEENE'S the "Green Bushes" and the farce of "Sudden Thoughts" are announced. At the Broadway Mme. TOURNAIRE and Mr. JAMES MELVILLE, two of the most extraordinary riders in the world, appear in some of their best acts. At the National the celebrated local drama of "Wealth and Worth," followed by "Cinder-Nelly" and the "Skeleton Hand," will be played. At the Bowery Mr. EDDY and Mr. JOHNSTON appear in "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Gold Hunters," followed by the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain." And at the Museum Mrs. C. HOWARD, assisted by Mr. C. CARROLL, (who makes his first appearance on this occasion,) appear in the "Hunchback."

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON'S benefit on Saturday night was an unusually interesting event. Wallack's Theatre was of course densely crowded;—that was not the point. What made people feel an unusual glow of excitement was the appearance of the Highland Guard in full regimentals, accompanied by the Caledonian Club, clad in every species of Tartan. The drama broadly Scotch, and this new auditorial element being also Scotch, there was a reciprocal sympathy between the stage and the parquette which bubbled over at the end, and resulted in tumultuous enthusiasm. *Jessie Brown* of Lucknow, at the moment of her deliverance from the dread Sepoys, was in danger of annihilation from the bouquets of her countrymen and admirers. Never were bouquets so prodigally bestowed. Mr. LESTER'S herculean frame quivered beneath their weight. Things could not end in this way, so Mr. BOUCICAULT came out and made a speech, and then Mr. MCPHERSON, of the Highland Guard, stepped forward and danced a Highland fling—all amid the ruins of Lucknow, Bishmillah!

After these preliminaries had been arranged, the Highland Guard and the Caledonian Club marched in procession to the residence of Mr. STUART, in Fifteenth-street, where, to the captivating music of the Bagpipes, another Highland fling was performed on the sidewalk. After an excellent serenade by Robertson's Band, the Highlanders were invited to an elegant entertainment, provided by Mr. STUART, in honor of Miss ROBERTSON'S benefit. The enthusiasm of Wallack's Theatre was transferred to the quiet realms of Fifteenth-street, and the odor of whisky prevailed in the avenue. We are informed that the entertainment was of the most sumptuous kind, and that the brilliant contrasts of costume afforded by the uniforms of the company furnished a picture for the eye which is seldom seen at a private table. A number of distinguished guests were in waiting, and, being provoked thereto, made speeches of mutual amity and consideration. The health of the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. BOUCICAULT was drunk, "with honors" of which she may well be proud.

Musical.

PHILARMONIC SOCIETY.—An interesting feature of Saturday's Concert (which showed an improved attendance) was the performance of a manuscript symphony by Mr. FERDINAND HILLER, a composer who enjoys an ample fortune, a remarkable amount of scientific attainment, and a limited number of ideas. We are glad to notice that the Philharmonic Society is opening its repertoire to the works of living masters. The effort of the age is to forwards, to reach some unknown goal in high Harmonic realms, and a Philharmonic Society should at least keep us acquainted not only with what has been done, but with what is being done.

Mr. HILLER'S symphony is a vexatious work. It possesses unquestionable merit; the themes are frequently fresh and vigorous; and the instrumentation always bold and masterly. But these recommendations are modified by the incessant recurrence of common clap-trap passages and brassy *ensembles* which suggest nothing in the world but the French comic opera. The treatment of the symphony is operatic rather than symphonic, and the composer seems to have a *coda* constantly in his eye. Like many other men, Mr. HILLER owes something to his predecessors; the opening passages of the scherzo are suggestive of Mr. WAGNER, in whose gorgeous "Tannhauser" overture may be found a similar passage. In other places Mr. HILLER lends himself more readily to MENDELSSOHN, and in his well-informed regard for brass and wood instruments closely resembles that master. Indeed, his respect for the wood instruments is almost ludicrous, for in each movement there is an inevitable quartet solo. Whatever may be the nature of Mr. HILLER'S themes (and they are sometimes good) in a distinctly melodic point of view, there can be no doubt that he treats them well, and however much he may roam in the lurid splendor of melo-dramatic *tuttis*, he returns to his first love with a skill which must win the heart of every musician. The scherzo and the finale are the best portions of the work; both themes of the "Adagio" being strained and overwrought for the movement.

BEETHOVEN'S glorious "Coriolanus" overture was played magnificently, and was the special luxury of the programme. We cannot say the same for Mr. LINDPAINTER'S "Faust."

Madame D'ANGRI sang two solos and was encored in each. The subscribers do not often hear such singing at their Concerts.

In the instrumental way we had a solo (very well played) on the clarionet by Mr. KIEFER; and the second and third movements of HENSELT'S "Concerto," played by Mr. WILLIAM MASON. The mechanical difficulties of this piece are very great, and demand a pianist of good power. Mr. MASON played with ability and fully merited the warm appreciation of the audience—especially in the third movement; his performance of the *Larghetto*, however, was cold and unemotional.

MENDELSSOHN'S Symphony in A minor; R. SCHUMANN'S overture in E; and WAGNER'S Tannhauser overture are announced for the fourth and last Concert.

Sea and Ship News.

THE WHALING FLEET.

According to the latest statistics, as contained in the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, of New-Bedford, there are, of all kinds, engaged in the whale-fishery at that place, 323; Dartmouth, 10; Westport, 20; Sippican, 5; Wareham, 1; Sandwich, 1; Fairhaven, 48; Mattapoisett, 19; Nantucket, 37; Edgartown, 19; Holmes Hole, 2; Falmouth, 3; Provincetown, 28; Orleans, 4; Beverly, 2; Salem, 1; New-London, 64; Fall River, 2; Warren, 16; Newport, 3; Stonington, 5; Greenport, 7; Mystic, 6; Sag Harbor, 20; Cold Spring, 5; San Francisco, 11. Total, 663. There are now in the port of New-Bedford, 10 ships and 10 barks; Fairhaven, 3 ships and 1 bark. To arrive during the year 1858: New-Bedford, 57; Fairhaven, 10; Nantucket, 4; Edgartown, 3. Total 74 due at the three ports. The aggregate amount of oil on board of these ships when last heard from is: Sperm, 20,250 barrels; whale, 52,063 barrels; Fairhaven, 10 vessels due, with sperm, 4,560 barrels; whale, 7,370 barrels: Nantucket, 4 vessels, with sperm, 2,780; whale, 1,000 barrels; Edgartown, 3 due, with sperm, 375 barrels; whale, 3,976 barrels. Total minimum amount of oil to be received this year: Sperm, 27,965 barrels; whale, 64,428 barrels.

The mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 102 passengers and $122,693 in specie.

The passengers by the steamship *New-York* on her late trip from Glasgow have sent a complimentary letter to Captain MCMILLAN for his courage, skill and kindness during the tempestuous passage just closed.

There were, on Friday, in the port of New-York: Steamships, 26; ships, 122; barks, 76; brigs, 67; schooners, 289. Total, 580.

☞ **Notice.**—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscribers have been appointed general agents of the New-York Wire-Railing Company, for the sale of their manufactures consisting of

COMPOSITE IRON RAILINGS,
WIRE RAILINGS,
CAST IRON RAILINGS,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE,
GENERAL FOUNDRY WORK, &c.,

And that they are prepared to furnish orders promptly. The New-York Wire-Railing Company are now making large additions to their workshop, so as to meet the increasing demands for their manufactures.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
March 1, 1858. No. 312 Broadway.

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Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
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This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.

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☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**

—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **March.**

Hail blustry March! The elm and larch
  Though rough they kiss yet feel it thrilling,
In vernal flood through sap and blood
  And lo their gum-sealed buds are filling!
As melt the snows, the crocus blows,
  The squirrel leaps through sporting branches;
Old Winter worn is nigh forlorn,
  And Spring's young hounds toil at its haunches.

Oh, month whose breath requires a sheath
  On all the buds of tenderer promise,
Though keen and blind thy dusty wind,
  At least thou'st taken old Winter from us!
Soon shalt be seen, in dimpled green,
  The earth from frosty chains emerging,
And Summer's breeze will fan the trees
  With clouds of new-blown blossoms surging!

To thee we owe this healthy glow
  Which stirs the blood with vernal vigor;
And rightly drest—pants, coat and vest—
  We've little cause to feel thy rigor!
All these we find—good taste combined
  With cheapness that outstrips all others—
At these three stores, whose golden doors
  Fly open at the name—SMITH BROTHERS!

SMITH BROTHERS One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rupture.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical-Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Anson's Daguerreotypes.**—Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance and best in use. Sold at No 1 Barclay-st, and by all druggists. Also Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, tooth powder, &c.

☞ **Bartholf's Patent Sewing Machines.**—For tailors, pant. vest and dressmakers, boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—EVANS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. R. D. Thomas, 11th-st. Welsh Congregational Church, Mr. RICHARD D. WILLIAMS of Copper Co., Mo., and Miss ELIZABETH EVANS of Brooklyn, N. Y.

McINTYRE—HADON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., THOMAS McINTYRE to Miss MARY LOUISA HADON, all of this City.

TOMES—ZIMMERMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., BENJAMIN TOMES to ROSALIE, youngest daughter of the late JOHN C. ZIMMERMAN, Sr.

BURR—VANDERVOORT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, ANDREW E. BURR to IDA, eldest daughter of Abm. Vandervoort, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

McLEAN—DICKSON.—At Toronto, C. W., on Saturday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Dr. Jennings, JOHN S. MACLEAN, merchant, of Halifax, to MARY FOX, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dickson, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

HAVERSTICK.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 6, after a protracted illness, FREDERICK J. HAVERSTICK, of the firm of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, (Dr. Hutton's,) Washington-square, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, March 9. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, ELIZABETH H., wife of Albertus A. Weeks, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also the members and honorary members of Excelsior Engine Company, No. 2, also the members of Palestine Lodge No. 204 of F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 117 Broome-st.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, ROBERT PATRICK HENRY, infant son of Robert Thompson and Martha Agnes Marshall, aged 6 months and 25 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

STOLLER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 6, NICOLAS STOLLER, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives, friends and members of Hinman Lodge No. 107 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 1st-av., on Monday, March 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MONFORT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, WILLIAM MONFORT, aged 23 years.

The funeral services will be held at No. 42 Bedford-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FRASER.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, Rev. ALEXANDER G. FRASER, A. M., late of Scotland, aged 66 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bleecker-st., corner of West 10th, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DILKS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, of inflammation of the lungs, CAROLINE AMELIA, third daughter of Geo. W. and Caroline Dilks, aged 6 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, No. at 114 McDougal-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HARDING.—In this City, on Saturday, March 6, WILLETTA C., infant daughter of Wm. B. and Eliza J. Harding, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. James M. Coburn, No. 122 West 34th-st.

RAY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, JULIA ANN, infant daughter of Martha Ann and William F. Ray, aged 10 months and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, James H. Parker, No. 31 Renwick-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains to be taken to Union, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

GRANT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 7, after a short illness, EMILIE GRANT, daughter of Henry and Phebe A. Grant, aged 2 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 32d av.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 6, of scarlet fever, ANNA SKELDING, daughter of J. T. and E. H. Williams, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 66 West 37th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

VREDENBURGH.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 5, Miss JANE VREDENBURGH, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from her late residence, No. 6 Jones-st., without further invitation.

BURGESS.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, March 7, TITUS BURGESS, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 520 Broome-st.

MULLANY.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, MARGARETTA E., wife of Lieut. J. R. M. Mullany, U. S. N.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Isaac Ames, and brothers-in-law Dr. Joseph Worster, H. R. Prall, Elias B., Andrew J. and John R. Mullany, are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Canal-st., on Monday, March 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

THERASSON.—In this City, on Friday, March 5, after a lingering illness, LOUISE E. THERASSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 66 West 31st-st., on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 7, ESTHER, widow of the late Major Russel Wheeler, of Stonington, aged 80 years.

The funeral will be attended on Tuesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob B. Murray, Esq., Carroll-place, Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The body will be removed to Connecticut for interment.

MERRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, GEORGE FRANCIS, only son of George and Emily D. MERRILL, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, Pacific-st., corner of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 4, Capt. THOS. B. SANFORD, eldest son of the late Menemon Sanford, aged 41 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Capt. Chas. B. Sanford, No. 7 1st-place, Brooklyn, without further notice on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bangor for interment.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

BENNET.—At Portchester, on Saturday, March 6, Miss MARIA BENNET, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Jefferson Berrien, No. 57 Bank st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HUNTINGTON.—At New Rochelle, on Saturday evening, March 6, Miss JANE HUNTINGTON, daughter of the late Jas. P. Huntington.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle. Trains leave 27th-st. at 12:40.

BEERS.—In Newtown, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 18, ABEL BEERS, aged 80 years.

SCOTT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 5, of paralysis, MARION, widow of John Scott, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 Grand-st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, a neat, tidy, experienced girl, who can come well recommended, to go to Riverdale on the Hudson, 15 miles from the City. Apply at No. 26 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; she is a good washer and ironer, and speaks a little English. Call at No. 164 Beekman st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW MOST EXCELLENT domestic Protestants and Catholics, in every capacity of housework. Families in want of good reliable servants, apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn. None but respectable girls, with undoubted reference, admitted Satisfaction guaranteed to employers.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, must be a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 61 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th inst., before 2 o'clock P. M. Best of references required from their last situation.

WANTED—A TIDY ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR GERMAN Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. One who can bring satisfactory references as to integrity and capacity may call at No. 119 Henry-st., Brooklyn None others need apply.

WANTED—A NURSE, A PROTESTANT, ONE that has experience in taking care of an infant, and fond of children. Apply at No. 95 East 19th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR ENGLISH girl for nurse. Inquire at No. 298 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—AN NURSE, A PROTESTANT; GERMAN or Scotch preferred. Apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 36 6th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms on the 2d floor, with pantries attached, at a very moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring immediately, for himself, wife and child, a nice, pleasant room, with hot and cold water, gas, closets and privilege of bath-room. Location wanted near Wall-st. ferry, and intending to make an arrangement permanent, none but private families need apply. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, with full particulars, C. S. M., Box No. 108 Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED— By a gentleman, his wife and two sons, (young men,) in the vicinity of this City, on a route where the gentlemen can attend to their business daily, from 1st May. Address, with situation and terms, (three bedrooms wanted, where there are few or no other boarders,) A. B. S., at this office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, with board, in the house of a small private family, where he can have a quiet, comfortable home. There must be no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, H. B., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with breakfast, tea, and dinner on Sundays. A private family preferred. Location above 14th-st. Address B. C., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wish to obtain board from 1st May in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 2,115 Post-Office.

NOTICE TO PERSONS SEEKING HOME COMFORTS—A young English widow lady from the city of London, occupying her own house, with a servant only, wishes the advance of a small amount of money, for which a large, nicely furnished front room, on 2d floor, with fire, light and partial board, will be given. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered, where all the freedom and comforts of a plain, quiet and genteel home can be enjoyed, free from the annoyances of boarders, children or others. The location is west of and near Broadway, and in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. Answer, for a few days, CITY OF LONDON, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a single young man; has had sixteen years experience in some of the best families; understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 Waverley-place, or address M. O., same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, well acquainted with business in this City for the last 10 years at any respectable occupation; writes a fair hand and a good accountant and salesman; very attentive to business; not afraid to work; is very careful and handy about a store, good reference from last employer. Address J H H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 37 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—AUCTION HOUSES—A SITUATION AS assistant salesman in some auction house. A dry goods' one would be preferred References of the highest respectability given. Address AUCTIONEER, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as collector agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M. Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L M, *Times* office.

ORGANIST.—A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED organist wishes a situation in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn. Address stating name, terms, size of instrument, &c. ORGANIST, Box No. 23 Post-Office, Brooklyn, New-York.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A fully competent man of long experience in this country; can give the first reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Advertiser has a small family, and would wish to get a permanent situation. Address J. H., Gardener, or call at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 19th st and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man with a small family; understands the business in all its various branches; has had 14 years' practice in this country at greenhouse, graperies, fruit and vegetables Best City reference given. Apply by note to J. W. THORBURN'S seed store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER, whose character shall bear the strictest investigation for capability honesty and sobriety; a first-class man without family; none need apply but those having a first-class situation. Apply at J. M. THORBURN'S & CO., No. 15 John-st., for W. S.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man thoroughly acquainted with the business City reference good for last 15 years. Understands farming perfectly; is single; would like to have one or two sisters employed in same place with him. Address F, *Times* office until Saturday next. N. B.—Attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GARDENER, BY a man competent to fulfill all the required duties. Is a married man, with no children. A situation near Yonkers preferred Refers to his late employer, J. S Homans, Esq., No. 162 Pearl-st. Address WILLIAM ALEXANDER, care of J. S. Homans, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED gardener; one that fully understands the business. Apply at No. 28 Spruce-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York and prepares boys and men practically for business. They become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Regular terms $25 for the whole commercial course. One $15 private desk vacant; also, one $10 seat.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Mons. JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE SUPPLIES Schools and Academies with competent Teachers; also with Books, Pupils, &c; parents with school circulars, and teachers with desirable positions. Wanted, a gentleman thoroughly competent to teach French and German. Also, several others wanted for different branches. SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music drawing &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.— For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

MACHINERY.

ONE SLIDE LATHE—(SIX FEET) WITH SCREW Cutter and one iron planer, (6 feet 30 by 30,) both in excellent condition, for sale very cheap. Apply at ROGERS & SMITH'S, No. 295 Monroe-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly and sailing vessels weekly to New-York Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av.; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich st Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c; a desirable residence Apply as above, or to H L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY and basement brick house, 25x60, lot 100, 53d st., btw. av. and Broadway; same place, one 3-story and basement brick house, 20x38, lot 50 feet; also, 3-story and basement brick house, No. 153 West 38th-st., for sale or to let; and brown-stone house 50th-st., 8th and 9th avs. All have the modern improvements. ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR TWO-STORY brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Also that beautiful three-story brick house with all the modern improvements, No 64 Lafayette-av., corner of Hampden-st. Also, a neat three-story brick English basement house in Canton-st., near Fulton-av. Also several houses and stores to let. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to B. T. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, one 3-story (English basement) brick house, situate on Hamilton-st. near Gates av., between Clinton and Washington avs.; house is 18x38 feet, all finished in modern style; marble mantels and grates, gas, piped dumb waiter &c., &c. Lot 18x72 feet 6 inches; yard nicely flagged, &c. Price only $2,500. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOFER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHED house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house No 192 West 36th-st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, 70 acres of land containing several eligible building sites A new stone house, never occupied, is on the property, with which will be sold land to suit the purchaser. Also, the family residence of the subscriber. The situation is unsurpassed for health, scenery, &c. Application may be made on the premises, or to the undersigned.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 157 Broadway.
E. J. BROWN, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST BROADWAY.—The three-story and attic house and lease of lot No. 97 East Broadway, fourth house above Jefferson-st., south side; lot 24 by 87½ feet; house 24 by 46; is in first-rate order, with the modern improvements, and situated on one of the best blocks in East Broadway. Terms moderate. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage Can be seen at any time. Apply of S. RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., as above.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 20th st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY high stoop house, with all modern improvements, well calculated for a genteel family; a good yard Will be let moderate to a good tenant. No. 153 39th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., middle house in a new block Possession given at any time. Apply next door, No. 155.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements House about 22 feet by 60, and a conservatory extending 6 feet; newly papered and painted throughout. For further particulars inquire on the premises No. 60 East 29th-st. Furniture for sale if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 29th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONSISTING of three lots, fronting on two streets, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square; well adopted for manufacturing purposes; will be sold low or exchanged for goods, stocks or bonds and mortgages, or a place in the country. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, brown stone, English basement house No. 44 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Size 16 feet 8 inches by 62; lot half the block. Has all the modern conveniences, and has just been put in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st, best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story cottage in a central part of the city, and desirable neighborhood; eight rooms and under-cellar, gas and marble mantels. Price $2,850; part can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown-stone house No. 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE STORY HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone front house, situated in 30th-st. Has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, all through. Price $7,500; mortgage $5,000. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 156 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, fine cellar, &c. Rent $325. Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2,275 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY CORNER OF Broome and Mulberry sts., 50x116 feet; also wanted, $15 000, on first-class City property. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEAT two-story frame cottages situated in 39th-st., near Broadway Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for unimproved City property. Inquire of E. MILLS & CO., No. 959 Broadway, between 24th and 26th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Dépôt. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIVE NEW MUSIC BOOKS.
WINNER'S PIANO-FORTE PRIMER.
WINNER'S ACCORDEON AND FLUTINA PRIMER.
WINNER'S VIOLIN PRIMER.
WINNER'S GUITAR PRIMER.
WINNER'S FLUTE PRIMER.

These new books contain the rudiments of music, arranged in the simplest manner and the best collections of tunes ever published, consisting of songs, polkas, waltzes, cotillions, &c., all carefully adapted to each particular instrument. In each book will be found nearly 200 pieces, among which are the following popular melodies:

"Willie we have Missed you."	"Gentle Annie."
"Maggie by my Side."	"Root Hog or Die."
"Old Dog Tray."	"Old Folks at Home."
"My Mary Ann."	"Bobbin' Around."
"Hard Times."	"Ellen Bayne."
"Old Bob Ridley."	"Gentle Jenny Gray," &c.

The Piano forte and Guitar Primers have the words to most of the song tunes. The Accordeon Primers have the words to most of the song tunes, and tell you how to repair your own Accordeon.

The Violin Primer has the calls or figures to all the plain and fancy cotillions.

Price 50 cents. A copy of either book will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of the above price. Address FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES FORM BOOK—A COMPLETE guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 15-FEET front, brown-stone 5-story English-basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.; a perfect gem of a house, splendidly located in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and the General Worth Monument, embracing every modern improvement, with gas-fixtures, chandeliers and brackets; a hoist-wheel dumb waiter extends from the cellar to the attic.

Also, the large 5-story fire-proof store No. 30 More-st., 3 doors from South-st., in good order. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av., or No. 26 Pearl-st. of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE 5-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 11 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—A NICE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, in complete order, west of and but a short distance from Broadway and in the vicinity of all the leading hotels. As the family is going to boarding, the furniture, which is plain, but good and useful, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Everything complete for a small family; an excellent location for renting furnished rooms For particulars, address, for one week, HOUSE, Broadway Post-Office.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; two stores on Broadway, near Canal st.; four large rooms on Canal-st., 15x60 ft.; the dwelling house No. 127 Greene-st., with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms—rent $1,100; the dwelling houses No. 150 Lawrence and No 151 Wooster sts.—rent $600 each; also, a small store on Lispenard-st. Apply at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN— The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing eight rooms, sub-cellar, &c Also, one in 26th-st., near 9th-av., water, &c; rent from $300 to $375. Also, some good houses, stores and apartments in Hoboken to let. Apply to or address WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken, or he may be seen at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDING No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 155 West 36th-st.; the floor contains a front and back room, each having a small room off; closets open into the large rooms, containing wash basins, with Croton water; a bath-room and water-closet on the same floor; rent $250. For particulars, apply at the house.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar May be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 137 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; rent, furnished, $1,350; unfurnished, $1,000; (the mirrors and chandeliers go with the house, unfurnished.) Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE UPPER PART of house northwest corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Also, the store and cellar No. 444 Broome-st., one door from Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of JOS. L. HEPBURN, No. 42 Pike st., or No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

RENT IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD—TO A private family with whom it will be convenient to have dinner from 4 to 6 P. M; a good three-story high-basement house, with Croton, gas and fixtures; in a very accessible neighborhood. Address S. G., No. 581 Hudson-st, or call from 7 to 9 A. M., 4 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK house with modern improvements, for $600 per annum in West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Furniture for $1,000, which cost over 50 per cent. more. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No 178 4th-st. near 6th-av., suitable for a respectable family without small children; gas will be put in. Rent $475 per annum. Apply No. 182 4th-st., in grocery, to A. P. SMITH.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 62 East 38th-st.; the principal part of the rent taken in the board of three gentlemen; a small family who have much furniture, can be had as additional boarders; the house can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET VERY, VERY LOW—FROM FIVE to six hundred dollars, two English basements, and three high stoop three and four story, first-class, moderate-sized houses, in a block of 13, at the corner of 38th-st. and 9th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements, No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $800 for present ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE first-class houses No. 53 Montague-place, No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 34 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos. 265 and 267 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—FINE OFFICES FOR LAWYERS IN the brown stone building No. 82 Broadway. They are partially furnished. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No, 82 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new, first-class store No. 234 Front st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS, No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 53 STANTON-ST., NEAR Bowery, front basement, two parlors, one bedroom, long pantry, bath room, all on first floor; one room and bedroom on third floor. Rent $280.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN A COMFORTABLE office, No. 19 Nassau-st., two doors from Pine. For particulars, apply to A. RENDALL, room No. 3, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRTIETH-ST.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No 143 Hudson-st., fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 21 South-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling-house No. 55 Laight st., has sub cellar, gas, Croton water, &c., and was put in complete order, and painted inside and out last Spring. Apply at No. 89 Pine-st., or to W. C. MILLER, at No. 53 Laight-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realized. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Norwalk, Ct., in sight of and but a few rods from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt. The house is modern built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is sightly having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber at Danbury. AVONY B. RAYMOND.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit, good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. F. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A VERY desirable country residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage house, stables, wood house and other out-buildings. This is a very healthy and desirable location, it being 1½ hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Will be sold very cheap if sold immediately. Inquire at No. 57 Cortland-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A NEAT two-story house, with a parlor and two bedrooms on first floor, two small and two large bedrooms on second floor, a large basement room kitchen, with range, &c.; stable, carriage house, plenty cherries and grapes, ice on premises, a boat and bath house on beach; five minutes' walk south of dépôt; rent moderate. Address P. S. BROWN, Rye, N Y. Possession April 1.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF 40 acres, land high and rolling, and perfectly healthy, splendidly stocked with fruit, there being over 1,000 pear trees: the product will pay interest on investment. Eleven miles from New-York by railroad. A fine house in the city can be taken Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st., or C. A. SHERMAN, No 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square with a wing 45x26, with a stable, poultry house &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAS E MAURAN No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HANDSOME two story, basement and attic brick [illegible] finished rooms, hot air, gas, &c., commanding a view of the Hudson from Staten Island, within five [illegible] of the Railroad station and steamboat landing, the grounds, 100 feet square, well improved, [illegible] in fine order. Apply to THOMAS C. CORNELL, Yonkers.

TO LET IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.— A large double house, with all the necessary outbuildings, and 3 acres of ground, situated within half a mile of Rye Beach, and about the same distance from dépôt of New-Haven Railroad. House surrounded by large shade trees, and abundance of fruit on the premises More land can be had if desired. Apply to R. E. OVERTON, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE AT STAMFORD. Conn., very pleasantly located opposite St. John's-square and a few steps from the Episcopal Church; house has eight rooms and wood-house; ground 70x100 feet, with shade trees; ten minutes' walk from dépôt; rent $150; possession April 1. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway, or to WM. H. HOLLY, Esq., adjoining, at Stamford.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—A country seat of 38 acres, near the Four Corners and about a mile east of Factoryville, one of the most beautiful situations on the island will be rented for one or more years or sold on favorable terms. Rent $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in East Chester, with about 40 acres of land, situated about 1¼ miles from the Bronxville station on the Harlem Railroad Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 6 Barclay-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, seven miles from the City Hall, Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile from Railroad depot, good house and barn. Price $11,000—half its value; one-third cash. Also, a splendid country seat, 5½ from the Fulton Ferry; house has all the modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit and flowers of every kind; for health and beauty cannot be surpassed; cost $15,000; will be sold for $10,500, one-third cash. Also, a first-class brown-stone front house, finished in superb style, and in one of the best neighborhoods. Any of the above cannot be surpassed as an investment. For further particulars inquire of the owner from 11 to 3 o'clock, or after 4, any time, at No. 105 Dean-st., Brooklyn, third house from Hoyt, South side.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm and Country Seat in the town of Greensburg, (village of Tarrytown,) consisting of a large double frame house and out-buildings, with 33 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. The farm is abundantly supplied with all kinds of fruit and well watered; it is 1½ miles from the dépôt at Tarrytown. All the stock of the farm (Durham and Devon) will be sold with the place. The lowest cash price is $12,000, free and clear of all incumbrance; but first-class City property will be taken in exchange Any person wishing to live on a healthy and romantic place, will find the above in every respect desirable.
C. S. DELAVAN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE FARM, SITUATED near Madison, N. J., one and a half hours' ride from the City, per Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 70 acres of excellent land, the whole in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Fifty tons of hay were cut last season. There is upon the property a dwelling-house suitable for a farmer; barn, corn crib, cow house, all in excellent order. Terms easy. Good productive City property will be taken in payment. Apply to E. DU BERCEAU, No 142 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

EMBARRASSMENT.—A VERY VALUABLE farm in Central New-York worth $8,000, mortgaged for $3,000, must be sold immediately, as the owner, in consequence of a bad speculation, has been unable to pay the interest till it is considerably behind, and a collection is about to be forced. Nothing is required but the interest Will be traded for any kind of desirable City property The best trade offered must be taken, and soon. Address OWNER, *Times* office.

ON THE SOUND, AT WOODBRIDGE, N. Y.—A first rate truck farm of 60 acres, with good dwelling and out-houses, and near the steamboat landing. Fine bathing, fishing, oystering, &c. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE persons are desirous of procuring a small, conveniently-constructed house, with three or four rooms on the main floor, and if with modern improvements all the more desirable. Preference will be given to the neighborhood of Clinton and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. A suitable place, with some land, would be purchased, and for cash if it was made an object. Reference will be made to present landlord. Address W. JEFFERSON, care of Mr. JONES, New-York *Times* office, and to facilitate matters, give full particulars.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORHOOD in the bounds of Grand-st., Bowery, 7th-st, and East River, the second floor of a house with modern improvements, (particularly water,) by three persons, man, wife, and little girl four years old; would like possession the last week in April. Address TENANT, for three days, at *Times* office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO HIRE FOR one or a term of years, suitable for a Winter as well as Summer residence, and sufficiently accessible for a gentleman doing business in New-York; a stable on the premises is a requisite and possession must be had by the middle of April. Address with particulars as to size of the house and terms, Box No. 3,922 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—ABOUT APRIL 1, BY A WIDOW LADY with a family of three grown persons, four or five unfurnished rooms, with gas and facilities for cooking. The advertiser desires the privilege of using one room, for the manufacture of cloaks, employing a few female hands. Location not above 20th-st. Terms moderate, from $15 to $25 per month. Address Box No. 4,074 General Post-Office, stating location and terms.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN A PLEASANT LOCATION, for three years, a high-stoop house, 21 to 25 feet front, and from 45 to 55 feet deep. Rent about $800. Location to be between 14th and 40th sts., and the 3d and 6th avs. Family small and pay unquestionable. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,807 Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, A second-story floor, with gas, Croton, &c. Location between 8th and 17th sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Address B. P. Q., Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE— at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 22 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE.

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, WORKS OF ART, &c., &c.—F. NASH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian made household furniture, at the residence No 57 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. The parlor furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly-carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses; satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, magnificent China vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Solid and richly polished extension dining table, elegantly carved dining-room suite, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the new and private mansion, No. 244 West 23d st., near 8th-av., and London Terrace, on TO MORROW, Tuesday, March 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is herewith subjoined.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c. 8 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SECOND-AVENUE, FORTY THIRD, FORTY-SEVENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—The 4 story brick house (in rear) and lot north side of 47th-st., 125 feet west from 11th-av. Lot 25x100 5.

ON NORTHEAST CORNER SECOND-AVENUE AND FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The 4-story brick store and dwelling, as per diagram. Lot 25x100.

ON FORTY-THIRD-STREET—The valuable lot on the north side, 300 feet west from 9th-av. Size 25x100 4.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREETS—The 13 beautiful lots, 375 feet west from 10th-av., from street to street. Improved neighborhood, and on fine level turf ground.

Terms very liberal. Will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps, &c., apply at No. 7 Broad st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., rare and elegant collection of stuffed birds, from the Andes and Amazon River, collected by Professor Morse during his last visit to South America, and prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, William Galbraith. This is the most valuable collection of South American Birds ever offered at auction in the country, and cannot be duplicated.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., to close an estate, an invoice of jewelry consisting of watches, lockets, vest chains, pins, pencil cases, gold pens, &c.

Also, to close an account, 11 demijohns of brandy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY (LEASEHOLD,) NO. 15 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE—The first-class three story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 15, east side University-place, three rooms deep, and containing all the modern improvements. Lease has eighteen years to run, at $250 ground rent, with the usual renewals. Lot 25x107 and 109. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M. To be sold without reserve. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, March 9, at No 225 Greenwich-st., by order of the Administrator of Alfred F. Lagrave, deceased, the entire stock of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., contained in the above store. Also the fixtures, shelving, desks, cases, signs, &c. Terms cash on delivery, in current money. Catalogues now ready. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

YORKVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1858, at 12 o'clock, 72 lots between 3d and 4th avs. and 69th and 97th sts., near the Central Park, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound, East River, High Bridge, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, JAMES M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SALE OF GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED Trustee hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, to wit: All those tracts of land situated in the Counties of Orange and Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1,129 acres, and formerly known as the Melville and Euton tracts, and lately occupied and worked by the Melville Gold Mining Company, together with all the buildings, offices, mills, machinery and personal property of every description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the plank road leading from the latter place, and is bounded partly by the Rapid Ann River; it is about equally divided into arable and woodland, the former being very fertile and surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has been mined for many years. Shafts well timbered and in excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the depth of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of draining the mines, is now in working order. There is also situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam engine of thirty horse power. Three large Chillian mills, twelve stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing six stamps and one Chillian mill in excellent order. The farm is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, harness, farming utensils, &c. There are also about one thousand bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of oats on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-described property. This estate is known as one of the best gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The title is perfect. The terms of sale are as follows:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; an amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on delivery of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, and the balance within six months from the day of sale, with interest and secured by mortgage on the property. Possession given on delivery of the deeds. For further particulars, inquire of FREDK. G. BURNHAM, Trustee, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange, a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 64 [illegible] st., up stairs, and at No. 294 West 19th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "Public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1860, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the Report of the Directors for the year 1857 will be submitted. The poll for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be open till 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—SACRAMENTO COUNTY Court House 10 per cent. Bonds issued in 1855, payable in 1865. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest payable in March and September.

SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central Notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A SECOND Dividend of forty per cent. on the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank will be paid to the creditors on or after this date, at the Banking House No 153 Bowery.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1858. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENO H KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L ROWE,	GEORGE B WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T NAVARRO,
ALBERT L DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M BRUCE, JR.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, THIS DAY the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz:

JOHN D. COCKS,	EDWARD BRIDGE,
CZAR DUNNING,	C. C. ROUMAGE,
G. A. JARVIS,	WM H. SIMONTON,
SAMES VAN NOSTRAND,	LEVI H BRIGHAM,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	CURTIS NOBLE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	J. S WHITNEY,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,	JOS. W GREENE,
CHARLES CHRISTMAS,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	WILLIAM POOLE,
EZRA LEWIS,	CHARLES STANTON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,	WM. W. WICKES,
A. P. OSTROM,	SAMUEL OSBORNE,
R. P. PERRIN,	S. W. MOORE,
S. L. HUSTED,	JOHN B. WRIGHT,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,	WM. L. COGSWELL,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	JOS. R. SKILMORE,
NATHANIEL PUTNAM,	MOSES TAYLOR,
JAS. W. MARTENS,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID B. BAYLIS,	J. H. VAN ALSTYNE,
JOHN SCHENCK,	MATHEW VASSAR, JR.

Subsequently JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. HORATIO DORR, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ROBERT M. MASTERTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
JOSEPH T. MASTERTON.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1858.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MASTERTON & REAMER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Grocery and Commission business and located in the City of New-York; that ROBERT M. MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and ABRAHAM REAMER, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and ALEXANDER MASTERTON, who resides at East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York is the special partner; that the said Alexander Masterton has contributed the sum of $25,000 as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of March, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1861.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON,
ABRAHAM REAMER,
ALEX. MASTERTON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed. DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed. DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb, 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVIS & ROBERTS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by MORRIS ROBERTS, Jr., who will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 181 8th-av.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1858. ROBERT E. DAVIS,
MORRIS ROBERTS, JR.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM AND O. S. X. PECK have formed a copartnership as Counselors at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Their law chambers are at No 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office, room 5.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 8th inst., at the office of the Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st. (basement,) at 3 o'clock. The following owners of property on the line of the sewer lately constructed in 45th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., are notified to appear before the Committee, if they have any objections to make to the Assessment List, viz.:

U. D. French,	Patrick Carr,
John Quinn,	M. Zab iskie,
O. H. Jones,	P. Rooney,
William Spencer,	Wm Wall,
James Reed,	Owen Coyle,
F. H. Martin,	Wm. Smullen,
J. Sharp,	Jas. Parker,
David Brush,	Patrick Greesny,
John O'Donohoe,	Hugh McGovern,
John C. Norton,	A. McCourt,
C. S. Rea,	R. Kinsley,
Wm. C. Seaman,	Thomas Jackson,
R. Dowdell,	Susan P. Hammond,
John Smith,	Amasa Kenyon,
H. Vaught,	Arend H. Pieck.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR. } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st., from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow st.; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased, on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M. at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, to consider the propriety of confirming award of contracts for sewers in the following streets:

Sewer in 16th-st., 7th-av., through 9th av. to 15th st.
Sewer in Spring st., from Greenwich to McDougal sts.
Sewer in Desbrosses-st., from Hudson to North River.
Sewer in 3d av., from 56th-st. to 61st st.
Sewer in 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Parties interested are invited to attend.

THOMAS STEPHENS } Committee
F. I. A. BOOLE, } on
WM. TUCKER. } Sewers.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen, who have the subject of Albany-st. before them, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are particularly requested to be present as no further notice will be given.

F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOS. W. ADAMS, } on
JOHN LYNES. } Streets.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. All matters referred to them will be considered. All parties interested are requested to be present.

MICHAEL MURRAY, } Committee
E. H. REED, } on
THOMAS W. ADAMS. } Ferries.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Richly finished with round corners, rich, brilliant tone, handsomely lined with satinwood and white holly, rich inlaid plate, grand circular scale, grand diagonal bar arch wrest-brace, made by one of the best City makers, with full warrantee; in use a short time, and good as new, and cost $350; will be sold for $225, and is worthy of notice; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. N. B.—Inducements for cash. Five minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries.

$180.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN TO BE FOUND.—A handsome 6¾-octave rosewood piano-forte finished with round corners, City made, contains all the modern improvements, superior tone, in perfect order, and is a bargain rarely to be found. Can be seen and examined at the Furniture Packing Establishment, in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. N. B.—Will be sold for the above price, if applied for immediately.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated pianos at greatly reduced prices. New-York pianos lower than ever. Pianos to let very low, and rent applied if purchased. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $115, cash. T. S. BERRY,
No. 485 Broadway, corner Grand st., Marble Building.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH. PRICE $195, splendid 7 octave piano-forte, large round corners, full, rich tone, scolloped keys, celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new, beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, carved desk, made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago, full iron frame all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music, with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

$175 WILL PURCHASE A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano forte, round and gothic corners, City maker of well known responsibility; originally cost $350 as good as new, in perfect order, splendid tone, patent tube. Must be sold for the above amount, as the family has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

SPLENDID TONE 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, elegant case and metallic frame, with finished back made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $475, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av. corner of 21st-st. New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 3d day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgage. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The buildings are of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000; is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information, apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

$4.000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a respectable, established, cash business of seven years' standing, paying a net profit of from $7,000 to $10,000 per year. Unquestionable references given and required. Security given for the amount invested, if required. Address C. C. CHILDS, *Times* office, New-York.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TUBE WORKS (wrought iron) in the City of New-York. Orders for $100,000 worth of pipe on hand. Address Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND fixtures of an old established coal-yard, in a good location, and now doing a good business. For terms, apply at the coal office No. 140 Waverley-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16……1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3……1858
Saturday, Feb. 13……1858	Wednesday, March 3……1858
Saturday, March 13……1858	Wednesday, March 31……1858
Saturday, April 10……1858	Wednesday, April 28……1858
Saturday, April 24……1858	Wednesday, May 12……1858
Saturday, May 8……1858	Wednesday, May 26……1858
Saturday, May 22……1858	Wednesday, June 9……1858
Saturday, June 5……1858	Wednesday, June 23……1858
Saturday, June 19……1858	Wednesday, July 3……1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$130
Second Cabin Passage……75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$110
Second Cabin Passage……60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin……	$80	First Cabin……	$100
Second Cabin……	50	Second Cabin……	65
Steerage……	30	Steerage……	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
Ariel……March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star, April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE master, will sail with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday……April 10	Wednesday……April 28
Saturday……May 22	Wednesday……June 9
Saturday……July 3	Wednesday……July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New York at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1 ½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

HORSE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR A PIANO.—For further particulars inquire at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Stout horse for trucking preferred.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic,* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics.* It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms while summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway, F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa and exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital practice, of Paris and London by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

MEDICAL.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 761 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. APPLETON, JOHN A. APPLETON, DANIEL S. APPLETON, and SAMUEL F. APPLETON, against DAVID B. COOKE, and ANDREW BURTON, surviving partners of G. S. DAVIS, deceased.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and eight dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 20th day of January 1858 and for the further sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 25, 1858.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, on the 8th day of March, 1858. BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plffs' Att'ys.

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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES D. CARHART, WILLIAM B. CARHART and JOHN B. STOW against THOMAS D. LYNES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1858, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 229 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars seventy-one cents, with interest from the 7th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of one hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars fifty eight cents, with interest from the 18th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 3, 1858.

mh8-law6w*M E. W. BLOOM, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—HENRY L. PELOUZE against ROBERT W. PENDLETON and CARTER A. SAUNDERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb 10, 1858.

BISSAM & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint was filed as above on the 13th day of February, 1858.

f5f-law6w*M

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—DAVID WOODS, Plaintiff, against JOHN McAULEY, Darius Davison, Pauline Davison, Mary A. Davison and others Defendants.—To the defendant, MARY A. DAVISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 172 Atlantic-street, in the city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 6, 1858.

LEWIS & REEVE,
22f law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM RAFFERTY, of the City, County, and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published Feb. 22, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said City of New-York, at the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, on the 1st day of April next, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON,
22f law6wM* Attorney for Insolvent, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26 law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. B. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

c12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.

HENRY CROSSMAN, } Executors.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, }

d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 8 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.

n30-law6mM* [illegible] KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.

ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, March 13. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE and ST. MARYS, for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P.M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, March 13.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

THREATENED BURNING OF QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.

Secret Meetings—Significant Circulars—Public Sentiment on Staten Island—Movement for a Permanent Police Force at the Marine Hospital During the Quarantine Season.

The receipt lately of anonymous letters by the Health Officers and Commissioners of Emigration, announcing that an attempt would be made to burn the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton, Staten Island, and warning them to remove the sick outside of the inclosure, has renewed some of the excitement of last Summer. On Friday last, the Commissioners of Emigration aske of the Police Commissioners a sufficient force to guard the Quarantine buildings during any immediate emergency, and in response the following twelve men were detailed to go to Stapleton, under command of Mr. Samuel Brevoort: Officers Wm. Robb, Isaac Edsell, Charles Ostrander, Robert King, James P. Bennett, C McDougal, Philip Farley, Wm. Southerland, of the detective force, and Officers Charles Conant, G. W. Barker, Benjamin F. Denton, and Thomas Huggins, of the First Precinct. These went down in the 5 P. M. boat, Friday, and were stationed about the outside of the western inclosure with orders to arrest any suspicious persons who might approach the buildings; but they had no occasion to make any arrests, and at 7 A. M. of Saturday all returned to the City.

The Commissioners of Emigration meanwhile had notified the Richmond County Sheriff, who expressed his willingness to call out the military, if any need of them should be apparent. There was no police force on the ground on Saturday, nor any signs of an attempt to commit arson. The buildings at Quarantine are twenty-two in number, eighteen of which are wooden structures. Their situation is such that, with the wind blowing strong from the northwest, as it was on Friday night, the whole would be endangered if any of the western ones were fired.

It is not to be presumed, however, that because there was no arson, none was seriously meditated. It is known that secret meetings have been held to organize a force for the purpose of burning the Marine Hospital; and one of those meetings was to have been held at the house of a notorious character, in the rear of the Quarantine grounds, last Friday night. Invitations to such a meeting were sent to sundry persons in the county on Wednesday and Thursday of last week; and it is believed that the only reason why it did not come off, was the fact that the detectives, sent from the police office, were discovered on the island early in the evening.

Confirmatory of the representations of the anonymous note received by the Commissioners was the appearance on Saturday of a significant circular as follows:

[Clasped hands.]

O. P. Q.,
March 10, 10 P. M.
BY ORDER OF
THE GENERAL.

This circular was sent to parties on the island who were thought to be in sympathy with the arson movement; and every appearance indicates that the ringleaders did not suspect that the circulars would be made public.

The circular would seem to indicate the existence of a secret organization, and that parties have had it in contemplation to do some work on the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

The proposition to burn the Marine Hospitals does not meet with favor, even with the unscrupulous, in all parts of the Island. The residents of the lower half of the Island think that they can see the fingers of the Quarantine Commissioners in it; that it is a project got up to compel the authorities, if the old hospitals are destroyed, to occupy the shanties at Seguine's Point; and besides, the western residents of the Island have a grudge against those who reside in the vicinity of Quarantine, because they gave aid and comfort last Summer to the Quarantine Commissioners, when the effort was made to send the "pest-houses" to Seguine's Point. Such is the antagonism on the Island.

Rumor has it that the officers at Quarantine, and other parties interested in the protection of the public health, have petitioned for a permanent police to be stationed at the Marine Hospital during the coming Summer,—not to act for the protection of the Hospitals merely, but to lend aid in enforcing the health laws, and to guard cargoes at Quarantine. The need of such a force, and for such a purpose, they claim was demonstrated in 1856; that if a police force had then been placed at the service of the Quarantine officers, merchants would have saved tens of thousands on their cargoes, which was stolen from their vessels under Quarantine, and that yellow fever would not have found its way to Long Island by persons having intercourse and communication with infected vessels.

There are no new movements which have come to light on the subject of removing Quarantine. The feasibility of the "Orchard Shoals" project is revived again, now that Sandy Hook is out of the question.

The following petition was sent to the Mayor last Saturday, and one of like import, signed by 30 shipping merchants, has also been laid before His Honor:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, and President of the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York.

The indications are, judging from the health of West India ports, that the bay and harbor of New-York will again soon be visited by vessels arriving from infected ports, with persons on board sick with yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases, and inasmuch as the first day of April next will be the beginning of another Quarantine season, it is not improper, in view of the efficient enforcement of the Health Laws of the port, that such suggestions should be made to your honorable Board of Commissioners, as have been prompted by the experience of the Health Officers at Quarantine.

Our Quarantine laws contemplate that infected vessels and their cargoes, crews and passengers, shall be detained and isolated at Quarantine, before being allowed to proceed to the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and until they are entirely freed from infection; and years of experience of the port, has not only proved the necessity of such restrictions, but taught the fact that they can scarcely be too rigidly enforced to secure protection to the public health.

In the discharge of the Quarantine duties of the port for the past three years, the authorities have had but little difficulty in securing the needful detention of vessels, crews and passengers, nor have they found many obstacles of moment to interfere with their efforts in the treatment of the sick, and in ridding vessels and cargoes of infection; but their difficulty has been, and which is the great hindrance to success in all Quarantines, to secure and maintain the necessary isolation of infected vessels, cargoes, crews and passengers.

The difficulties of isolation which are above referred to are not those of a physical necessity, growing out of the location of the Marine Hospital and the Quarantine anchorages; but, on the other hand, they arise from a prevalent disposition on the part of sundry classes of outlaws of the port, who, especially during the Quarantine season, seek every opportunity to violate the Health laws, by having intercourse and communication with vessels, crews, cargoes and passengers under Quarantine.

It is important for the protection of the public against imported diseases, that a careful and close inspection be had of vessels, cargoes, crews and passengers arriving in port, and that they are purged of their infection; and while they are detained at Quarantine for such purpose, it is of equal importance to the public that they be *isolated*—that others than the employes at Quarantine should not be permitted, under any pretence whatever, to have intercourse or dealing with them.

During the Summer of 1856, a very large number of vessels, crews, and passengers, and valuable cargoes in the same ratio, were under and subject to Quarantine, made necessary from an excess of imported disease. The Quarantine authorities were successful in their efforts to rid such vessels, cargoes and passengers of infection, so that in this respect the public was protected from the *tropic scourge*; but on the score of *isolation*, in regard to prohibiting intercourse and communication with infected vessels under Quarantine, they were less successful. Being without a Police force, and receiving scarcely any assistance from the civil magistrates of either shore of the Bay, the consequence was, and especially at night, that intercourse, for purposes of larceny, was freely had with infected vessels, which, to some extent, spread yellow fever on each shore opposite to the Quarantine anchorage.

By the laws of the State, it is the duty of all civil magistrates and other citizens, to aid the Officers of Health in the discharge of their duties; and it might be supposed, therefore, that the local authorities of the vicinity of Quarantine, during an excessive importation of disease, would be active and faithful to protect the public health,—but such has not been the case. Instead of aiding to secure an *isolation* of infected vessels, and the administration of the Health Laws, they have even sometimes placed obstacles in the way of their enforcement; and we do not hesitate to say that the appearance of yellow fever on the shores of the Bay in 1856 was owing as much, if not more, to these hindrances and neglect, than to any other cause.

During each Quarantine season, and especially if there be a great influx of pestilential disease, many vessels with valuable cargoes are detained for days within the Quarantine anchorages, and unless they are protected by a police force, *by night as well as day*, they are almost sure of being visited, and, to some extent, robbed by daring thieves, who not only carry off the property of merchants, but thereby spread infection among the people.

In view of the above statement, and many other important reasons not mentioned, we would respectfully suggest to your honorable Board that an application be made to the Metropolitan Police Commission, for the services of a patrol force for the coming Summer, to be stationed at Quarantine, to aid in the enforcement of the Health Laws of the port, and to protect from larceny the valuable cargoes which shall be detained at Quarantine for ventilation and purification. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
D. H. BISSELL, Physician Marine Hospital.

City Items.

Mayor's Office.—The Mayor's squad, under the lead of Sergeant Crofts, made a descent, on Friday night upon a nest of gamblers at No. 51 Walker-street, kept by Charles Ransom and George Cohen. Gambling apparatus worth about $800 and $20 in money were seized, and all the implements were removed to the Mayor's office. Ransom was held to bail by the Mayor in the sum of $1,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An inquest was held, Saturday, in the case of the colored woman Mary Ann Stevens, shot, on Friday morning, by Mr. Hilton, (colored,) with whom she was living at No. 145 West Twenty-eighth-street. The Jury rendered a verdict against Hilton, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A German peddler, Charles Thompson, was arrested and committed Saturday, on suspicion of being one of four men, who, during Friday night, broke into the store of George S. Murphy & Co., No. 124 and 126 Liberty-street, and stole $3,000 worth of silks.

Thomas Devoy, Wm. Batey, Wm. Jackson, Peter Dickson and John Nelson were arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking into the clothing-store of Philip N. Shore, No. 129 Catharine-street, and stealing some clothing. Batey and Jackson were locked up.

Wm H Bartlett, *alias* Wm. H. Vanhousen, a bar-keeper, was arrested Saturday morning while trying to effect an entrance into the liquor saloon of John A. Wallace, No. 124 Hudson-street. He was committed to answer.

The Detective Police yesterday arrested Henry Slater and D. C. Palmer, charged with breaking into the store of Cottle, at Metuchen, N. J., about three weeks ago, and stealing $2,000 worth of goods. They will be sent to-day to Metuchen for trial.

C T. Brockway, of Massachusetts, who arrived in this City on Friday, fell in with some sharpers, who got him drunk and robbed him of a ticket for California, which he had just purchased, three gold watches and chains, and nearly $400 in money. No arrests have been made.

A German, over sixty years of age, was arrested Saturday, for stealing Mr. George Weeks' horse and buggy, which the latter had left standing in Wall-street, corner of William. He was committed for trial.

Samuel Gray, of No. 361 Eighth-avenue, was stabbed in the arm with a clasp knife, yesterday, by John Riley. Riley was locked up to answer, in default of $3,000 bail.

James Kiernan, a private watchman, was drowned yesterday, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, E. R.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 120 Henry-street, upon the body of Mary Morgan, eleven months old, whose death was caused by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water.

A. E. Walker, from Woolwich, Me., bound to California, was fleeced out of $100 by the confidence game. He complained to the Mayor, who sent the Police in search of the thief and money, but neither were found.

M. C Stanley made affidavit of an assault and battery upon him by John McCarthy, in Delmonico's Saloon on Friday. McC. was arrested and will be examined to-day.

A complaint was preferred against several seamen of a vessel lately arrived at this port for having murdered a colored man by throwing him overboard. The case was sent to the United States District Attorney. The names are withheld for the present from prudential motives.

Admission to the Bar.

John T Doyle, James C. Carter, and A. J. Vanderpoel, Esqs., the examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, made a supplemental report in which they found the following gentlemen qualified to be so admitted:

John Cochrane, Alonzo E. Chadesy, David Levy,
James E. McGee, John T. Power, Wm H. Sears,
Eben Sprout, Job C. Hedges, Wm B. Mann.

Probable Suicide of a Wealthy Bostonian.—Soon after the arrival of the steamboat *Commodore* from Fall River yesterday morning, a man named Samuel Chapman was found lying on the floor in one of the staterooms, completely covered with blood. His throat was badly gashed, and there were two deep cuts upon one of his arms. Lying beside him was an open pocket knife with a bloody blade. He was found to be still living, and was conveyed to the New York Hospital. He stated that the wounds were inflicted by himself, with a view to suicide, as he desired to die. The cut in the throat and one of those on the arm were considered fatal. Mr. Chapman had come from Boston in the *Commodore*. He is a very wealthy man, and is about 60 years of age. Of late he has exhibited much depression of spirits.

[Advertisement.]

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—To be rid of the most troublesome cold, take two wine-glasses of Charles' London Cordial Gin, in the same quantity of hot water, and a piece of lemon-peel, and sugar *ad lib.*—drink on going to bed. The result will be a generous perspiration and certain relief. For sale by all druggists grocers, &c. Quarts, 75 cents; pints, 38 cents. Dépôt, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Something Like Enterprise!—They produce in great style a new drama, "The Bride of an Evening," at Barnum's Museum, on Wednesday afternoon. It has been prepared expressly for this establishment, from Mrs. Southworth's great *Ledger* story. It is thrillingly beautiful. To-night "The Hunchback" is played at Barnum's, and an admirable piece, also, this afternoon. Nothing like enterprise!

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night a pleasing entertainment will be given at this favorite theatre. No less than three of the most popular pieces of last season are to be revived, in the great local drama of "Wealth and Worth" the musical burlesque of "Cinder-Nelly" and the thrilling drama of the "Skeleton Hand, or the Statue Lover," all the company and the Carlo family appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back caused by over-straining, inflammation of the kidneys, and all external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction, it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

Frederick's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. Moulton, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Brooklyn City Items.

☞ Quite an excitement was created among some of Mr. Beecher's congregation after service yesterday morning, upon the discovery on the plate for the poor of a massive gold ring, which was at once identified as belonging to the wife of the most prominent politician in the Presidential canvas of 1856. There is a very sharp competition still pending for possession of the ring,—which will probably contribute more than its value to the relief of the poor of Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last there were 148 deaths, viz.: Males, 74; females, 74. Men, 25; boys, 49; women, 36; girls, 38. Diseases: Consumption, 26; scarlet fever, 12; convulsions, 11; still-born and inflammation of the lungs, 10 each; disease of the brain, 7; croup, marasmus, and small-pox, 6 each; congestion of lungs, 5; and measles 5.

Patrick Murtagh, while attempting to board the ship *Enterprise*, in the Atlantic Basin, late Saturday night, fell into the water and would have been drowned but for the prompt action of the Police stationed in the vicinity.

Two brothers, named De Bevoise, a few weeks ago, opened a fancy drinking saloon at the corner of Court and Baltic streets. They purchased liberally of first hands, in New-York, and paid in certified checks. In several cases the checks exceeded the value of the goods purchased, but they declined to receive the difference, preferring to let it remain as a credit on the next bill. The merchants were flattered and softened, and the credit of the Court-street concern was established. They made the best of it; got about $10,000 worth of liquor and cigars on credit and left between two days for parts unknown. They left behind a stock in store valued at $5, which the creditors have been quarreling about for several days.

A boy named Thomas Rodgers was discovered about 1 o'clock Saturday morning leaving the distillery of Seely & Co., at the foot of South Fourth-street. He was arrested, and upon examining the distillery it was found that it had been robbed, and that a fire had been kindled on the floor of the building, within fifteen feet of a vat containing 500 gallons of camphene. Rodgers was committed to answer.

A woman, named Ann Murray, was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct Station, Saturday night, on a charge of being an habitual drunkard. She had a child with her 11 months old. On opening the cell yesterday morning the child was quite dead. An inquest was held, when a verdict was rendered of "Death from exposure and want of sufficient nourishment.

A policy shop kept in Tillary, near Gold-street, by a man named Samuel Lockhead, was broken up on Friday night last by the Police of the Second Precinct. The proprietor and several customers were arrested and committed for examination.

A man, named Michael Grayson, had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday morning last. Late Friday night, while intoxicated, he wandered out on the flats at the foot of Columbia-street. He remained there until the tide floated him off, when he yelled lustily for help. He was taken out by the Police, more dead than alive.

A peddler of charcoal, named Patrick Donnelly, on Columbia, near Sackett-street, Saturday, fell from his cart to the pavement, when the wheels of the vehicle passed over his body. He died the same evening.

The body of a child, apparently about three months old, was found on Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue, Saturday. As no one appeared to claim it, the Superintendents of the Poor buried it at Flatbush.

Roger Morphet, suspected of having participated in the robbery of Barber's pork-packing establishment, Red Hook Point, was arrested yesterday and committed to answer.

Patrick Brady was arrested in Brooklyn, Saturday night, for passing counterfeit American quarters. He was committed to the Third Precinct cells to answer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 6.

$1,000	Tenn St. 6s '90	89	1022	Erie Railroad	34
2,000	do	88¾	260	do b5	34
500	Virginia 6s	93½	700	do b10	34
1,000	do	94	500	do b30	34⅛
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	450	do	33⅞
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	250	do s10	33⅞
12,000	do	84⅛	300	do s60	33¾
1,500	Cal. State 7s '70	89½	425	Hudson River R. R	36
9,000	do	90	500	do b30	36
20,000	Iowa St. 7s '68	102	30	do	35⅞
1,500	N.Y. Cen R.R. 7s	102⅛	585	do	35¾
500	do	102	750	do s60	35½
1,000	Hud. R. R 2d Mg.	90¾	100	do s30	35⅛
4,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mg	69⅛	100	do b10	35⅞
1,000	do	69	16	Mich. Cent R. R.	74¾
5,000	Harlem 3d Mg. Bs	50¾	103	C B & Q R R	78
5,000	do	51	250	Harlem Railroad	14½
3,500	Ill. Cen. R.R Bs.	94⅝	100	do	14⅜
5,000	Ill. Free'd Bs. b15	90½	100	do b30	14½
8,000	LaC. & M. L G bs.	35¼	100	do b10	14½
2,000	Nash. & C. R. bs.	65	350	do b10	14⅜
64	Mechanics' Bank	110	850	do	14⅛
10	City Bank	116½	50	Harlem R. R. Prfd.	25
8	Market Bank	101½	100	do	25¼
10	Marine Bank	85	117	Reading R, R	64
10	Commonwealth Bk.	89	400	do b10	64
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	99	100	do b15	64
200	Canton Co	26¾	600	do	63¾
50	do b30	26	100	do b10	63¾
100	do b10	25⅞	10	Mich. So.&N In. RR.	31½
50	Cary Impr. Co.	9½	200	do b30	31½
100	do	9⅜	50	do b60	32
50	do s60	9	100	do b60	31¾
225	Cum Coal Co.	21½	50	do b10	31⅜
200	do b20	21⅝	320	do	31¼
50	do b7	21½	100	do	31⅛
20	Pacific M. S. Co	63	259	do	31
50	do b10	63	50	Mich. So.&N.In p.F	57
100	do	63½	198	do	57½
10	do	64	190	do	57¾
10	do	64½	270	Panama Railroad	107
679	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	95	150	do	107¼
300	do s60	93	50	Ill. Cent. R. R	99¼
150	do	93⅛	50	do	99½
200	do b60	93½	50	Ch.& R I. R. R.	88
300	do b3	93⅜	50	do b10	88
500	do b10	93⅛	100	do b30	88
200	do s30	93	100	do b30	87¾
200	do s60	92⅞	200	do b10	87½
100	LaC. & Mil. R. R	10⅞	134	do	87¾
280	do	10¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95	145	Erie Railroad	34¼
3,000	E. R 3d m bs '83	82⅞	50	do s10	34¼
1,000	Harlem 2d mort.	72	200	do s60	34
33	Continental Bank	98½	300	do s60	34¼
15	National Bank	110	200	do	34⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	23⅛	300	Hud. River R. R b30	36½
200	do	23½	100	do s60	36
300	do b60	24	150	do	36¼
100	do	23¾	100	Harlem Railroad	14½
100	do	23⅛	300	Reading R R s10	63¾
200	do b10	23⅜	150	Ill. Cent R. R	99¼
100	do b10	23½	50	do b30	99¾
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	68	32	Mich. Cen. R. R.	74½
10	do	69	300	Mich. S. & N Ia R.	31
200	do	69½	100	M.S.&N Ia pf.sk b30	59
10	Cary Imp. Co.	9¾	50	do	58½
50	Cleve & Pitts R.R.	16½	50	do	58¾
300	Canton Co	25¾	50	do	59
200	do	25⅞	100	Panama R. R. s60	107
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93⅛	25	do	107½
50	do	93¼	30	do	107¾
50	do s30	93⅛	33	Gal. & Chic R. R.	94¼
250	do b30	93¾	800	Cleve & Tol. R R.	53
50	do b7	93½	200	do	53⅛
50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	10¾	100	do	53½
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	40	250	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R	88

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Louisville City 6s	Int. add.	66
$4,200 Cincinnati and Chicago R R. 10s	Int. add.	5c.
$3,000 St. Louis City 6 per cents	Int. add.	77¼
$10,000 Chi., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.	Int. add.	21
$5,000 Terre Haute and Al. 8 per c bds.	Int. add.	41⅞
$2,000 Mad River and L. Erie 1st m bs	Int. add.	35
$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83⅞
$1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R 8s.	Flat	14½
$5,000 Town of Berlin, (Marqu'e Co.) 8s.	Int. add.	50
$5,000 Town of Ceresco, (Wis.) 8s	Int. add.	40
$1,500 Brooklyn City Water Loan 6s	Int. add.	92¾
$2,370 New York State 6s	Int. add.	103⅞
$2,000 Ohio 6s	Int. add.	99⅝
$3,000 Chi., St. Paul and F. du Lac R. 8s	Flat	17¾
$3,000 California 7s	Flat	88⅞
$1,000 State of Missouri 6 ⅌ cent, 1873	Flat	84⅛
$4,000 State of Missouri 6 ⅌ cent, 1874	Flat	84¼
$49,000 State of Missouri 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	Flat	81½@81¼
$16,000 State of Missouri 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	Flat	84⅛
$363 12 Sacramento City 10s, 1865	Int. add.	83⅛
$412 50 Sacramento City 10s, 1867	Int. add.	70
20 shares Michigan Southern (preferred) Stock.		58
200 shares Buffalo and State Line R. R.		94½
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul & F. du Lac R. R.		6
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11
20 shares Artisans' Bank		82
22 shares Harlem Railroad Co		14¼
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		10⅜
50 shares Harlem Railroad		14⅜
14 shares Third-avenue R. R		95⅞
40 shares East River Bank		50¼
10 shares Bank of Commerce		102¼
9 shares Bank of the State of New York		102½
1 share Academy of Music		$295
60 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co		114¾
10 shares New-York & New-Haven R. R.		46½
10 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		76
24 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		75
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.		93
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co		90
20 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co		89
14 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.		116
40 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co		113½
20 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co		109½
5 shares Metropolitan Bank		100
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co		91
25 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co		74½
5 shares Hanover Bank		87¾
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99¾
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99⅜
25 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		14⅞

Monday, March 8—A. M.

The steamship *Europa* at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 20, brings an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in the English Funds, and 5-16 of a penny in American Cotton. Consols left off 97½ ⅌ cent., and Cotton 7½d for Orleans Middling—some of the circulars quote 7¾d. The sales of the week were 68,620 bales, of which 50,000 bales were taken by the trade at Manchester, where large operations were going on in Yarns and Goods at a corresponding advance to the raw material in prices. The market for Breadstuffs continued quiet. In London, the cheap money on the Stock Exchange and in the Open Discount Market—the latter 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent.—taken in connection with the further large receipts of Bullion, had imparted extraordinary activity to Stock Securities of nearly all classes, Foreign as well as British, and in this movement American Stocks liberally participated. The *Europa* carried out, Feb. 3, the first installment of our own considerable rise, besides taking $2,300,000 in Bullion. The effect was, of course, favorable, and the news is noted in the London papers as being based on the reduction of interest by the Bank of England to 5 ⅌ cent. The subsequent business in the American Railways was, therefore, generally in advance of our quotations of Feb. 3, (the exchange being taken into account,) and in anticipation of a further rise here when the reduction of interest to 3 ⅌ cent. was known. The London market for the established American list appears, by this mail, to have become a more decided feature in the dealings at the Stock Exchange, and this, in view of the increased attention shown to all Foreign funds by the English speculators, may be considered, perhaps, more important than the fluctuation in prices. The circular of Messrs. Baring Brothers remarks:

"There has been a fair demand for American Stocks during the past week. No United States Stocks for sale. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling at 102. Maryland Sterling, 90@92. Mississippi nominal—40@42 for Planters, and 20@22 for Union Bank Bonds. Ohio 6s, 1886, 95@96. Pennsylvania Inscriptions are wanted—the best price paid was 76½; Bonds, 82½. Virginia 6s, Dollar Bonds, 83@95; ditto 5s, Sterling, 82@83. Boston City 4½s, 88@90. Canada Provincial Bonds, 114@114½. Nova Scotia, 108. Illinois Central Railroad 7s, Bonds, 86@87; ditto 6s, Bonds, 85@87; Shares, £6@£4 discount. Michigan Central Shares, 60@65; ditto Bonds, 1882, 90@92. New-York Central 6s, 94@96; ditto 7s, 93@95; Shares, 78@80. New-York and Erie 7s, Convertible Bonds, 50@52; Shares, 26@28. Panama Bonds, 1859, 93@95; ditto, 1865, 92@93. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6s, 88@89."

The circular of Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite says:

"We have to note a largely increased inquiry for American Securities in London during the past week. New-York and Erie Bonds, and Michigan Central Bonds have been in strong demand at advanced rates. New-York Central Shares have risen to 81 on the payment of 4 ⅌ cent. dividend, and the satisfactory statement of revenue account. Illinois Central Shares are quiet at former rates."

And the circular of Messrs. Bell & Sons:

"During the week there has been a very active demand for the various descriptions of American Securities. State Stocks have been in much request, and transactions have taken place at generally higher prices. Railroad Bonds and Shares have also been in good demand, and our quotations in most cases are materially higher."

The *Daily News* of Friday, Feb. 19, reports:

"The inquiries for American Railway Securities were more numerous, especially for New-York Central Shares, and a considerable amount of business was done. Illinois Central Shares closed at 5¼ to 4¾ dis; the Bonds at 86 to 87; and New-York and Erie Shares at 26½ to 27½."

And the London *Times* of the same date, as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ ct., 1875	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	86 to 88	86
Do., do, free land, 1860	83 to 85 ex. c.	83 ex. c.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	6 to 3 dis.	5 dis.
Michigan Cen 8 ⅌ c., con. '60	88 to 92	
Do, do., 1869	86 to 90 ex. c.	87½ ex. c.
Do (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 92	
Do., $10 shares	60 to 70	
Michigan S and N. Indiana 7 ⅌ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	65 to 70	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 30	
New-York Central, 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	84 to 86	
Do, 7 ⅌ cent, con. 1864	93 to 95	
Do. $100 shares	81 to 83	82
New York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	76 to 80 ex. c.	78 ex. c.
Do, Bonds con, 1862	.. to ..	52½
Do., $100 shares	26 to 30	27
Pennsylvania Cen Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ cent.	87 to 90	
2d mort. 6 ⅌ ct. sterling	87 to 90	

The quotations sent out from here, Feb. 3, were, that Erie had advanced during the week from 22 to 23½; Reading from 57 to 58½; Panama from 90 to 93; New-York Central from 80½ to 84⅝; and Illinois Central from 95 to 97. Michigan Southern had receded from 20½ to 19½. Of course these bear no proportion to the subsequent advance on this side. The London papers report a large rise in all the Canadian Securities, particularly the Canada Land Company, from £132 to £135 ⅌ share. The Bank of England report to the 17th of February, shows a stock of Bullion of $86,655,000, or $3,780,000 over the previous week. The reserve of Bank Notes unemployed is equal to $56,565,000, while, during the crisis, it was, at one time, brought below $3,000,000. The discount line of the Bank, in consequence of the competition for mercantile bills in the open market below 3 ⅌ cent., is further reduced $4,415,000. It stands now equal to only $78,000,000 against the largest point of accommodation in December last, $159,000,000. The following table will show the fluctuation of Consols since the 12th of February:

Feb.	For Money—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account—Lowest.	Highest.
Sat. 13	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96½
Mon. 15	96⅜	96¾	96¾	96⅝	96¾
Tues. 16	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	97
Wed. 17	97	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
Thur. 18	97⅛	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Fri. 19	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97¾

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE—THREE YEARS.

	1857.	1856.	1855.
January	£9,058,105	£7,974,786	£6,464,796
February	9,313,040	7,725,747	5,032,416
March	10,456,348	9,448,570	7,311,305
April	9,985,844	9,424,926	8,065,964
May	11,382,204	8,733,300	8,049,246
June	10,630,840	10,661,087	8,168,595
July	12,201,532	9,968,226	8,150,833
August	11,638,805	10,753,292	8,891,473
September	11,068,874	10,216,671	9,072,659
October	10,985,789	10,666,951	8,860,594
November	8,285,815	10,272,075	8,759,849
December	7,148,041	10,045,226	8,815,442
Total 1 year	£122,155,237	£115,826,948	£95,688,085
In dollars	$610,000,000	$580,000,000	$475,000,000

Upon the falling off on the December return, as above, our special London correspondent remarks:

"The accounts of the British Board of Trade for the month and year ended December 31, 1857, which were issued on the 15th, show a considerable decline in the trade between the United States and England, during both periods, but more particularly during the last month. The number of vessels that entered British ports during the year under the flag of the United States was 1,250, being less than in either of the two preceding years; but, notwithstanding this decrease, the amount of tonnage was still much greater than that under any other foreign flag whatever, being more than one-third of all the foreign tonnage, and nearly equal to that of Norway, Prussia, and the German States all together, which severally rank next after the United States. The number of arrivals under all flags from American ports was 1,312, and the tonnage amounted to one-fifth of all the shipping from foreign ports; the departures from British ports for those of the United States numbered 1,337; but both arrivals and departures were much less numerous than in 1856. The total declared value of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States was £19,182,931, being nearly one-fourth of all the exports to foreign countries, and one-sixth of the total exports to all parts of the world.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,557,939, as against $2,719,451 the first week in March last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $811,944, against $1,539,747 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie, including $152,000 by the steamer *Arago* on Saturday for Havre, is $297,897, against $967,405 the first week in March last season. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $2,996,696, against $3,420,961 at the close of the previous week. The average Bank reserve of the week having had the advantage of the California remittance which came in on the close of the previous average, and the export demand of the week being less than the sum withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, the probability is, the Statement to be made up this afternoon will show a further accumulation of a million of dollars or more on the last reserve of $31,658,694. And as the Country banks have paid off a further considerable sum of the 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates held by the City banks, the consequence is, the discount line will show but a moderate increase. The Certificates referred to are now reduced below a million dollars, say $974,000, against $7,980,000 originally held for the accommodation of the country about three months ago. The Banks in the interior of the State have thus vindicated, two months in anticipation of the time arranged for full payment, the confidence reposed in their ability, and the wisdom of the policy adopted after the crisis, but before resumption in the City of receiving their currency at par. The rates of foreign Exchange, particularly on London, having fallen below the Specie point, at a time when the tendency of Gold is still to accumulate at this point—all the other commercial cities, including the Cotton ports at the South, being proportionately flush in their resources—the ease in the market for Money, heretofore noticed, is wholly undisturbed, the rates of interest being, if anything, lower than the previous week. The financial news just at hand from England and France is calculated to increase the general assurance already felt in the course of the market through the Spring months. This condition of things, and the fact that whatever moderate addition may be made to the demand for Custom-house duties, can be answered by the use of Treasury Bills, if not made to bear so high a rate of interest as to induce hoarding, are peculiarly auspicious for the Secretary of the Treasury, who purposes next Monday, 15th inst., to award $5,000,000 of these bills, provided the bids are at a satisfactory rate of interest. The following form of certificate for the preliminary deposit of the 5 per cent. on the amounts to be bid for, from or through New-York—and which deposit may be made either in Gold or 3 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills—has been prepared by Assistant-Treasurer Cisco. The first deposit was made yesterday by one of the banks of the interior, and others will of course follow in a few days, as the bids, to be in season in Washington, should leave here by Friday or Saturday next:

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, ——, —, 1858.

I certify that —— has this day deposited ——, on account of ——, proposal for Treasury Notes to be issued under the Act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857; and agreeably with the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Feb 12, 1858, the same to be held subject to the order of the Treasury Department, as security for the fulfillment of said proposal.

For which I have signed duplicate receipts.

$——. ——, Assistant-Treasurer.

From the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and our own monthly summary of the Specie movement to and from New-York, since July 1 last—the beginning of the current Treasury Year—which we published a few days since, for eight months to March 1, instant, it appears that the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandize

amounted to	$118,918,000
Add one week in March	2,557,939
Total since July 1	$121,475,939
Same time last year	148,504,451
Falling off this Treasury Year	$27,028,512

The same tables made the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from July 1 to

March 1	$43,566,000
Add one week in March	811,944
Total since July	$44,377,944
Same time last year	55,959,747
Falling off this Treasury year	$11,581,803

The same tables made the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States since

July 1	$30,454,000
Add one week in March	297,897
Total since July 1	$30,751,897
Same time last year	26,058,405
Increased export since July 1	$4,693,492

The deliveries of Gold from California, and of Foreign Gold and Silver from abroad, at New-

York, since July 1, amount to		$31,675,405
Same time last year		28,694,957
Increase		$2,980,448
Add increase from interior		6,135,187
Total addition		$9,115,635
In Bank March 1, 1858	$31,658,694	
Sub Treasury	3,420,961	—$35,079,655
In Bank March 1, 1857	$10,645,254	
Sub-Treasury	15,318,766	— 25,964,020
Increase as above		$9,115,635

It would be well for those Bank gentlemen who contend that the Government should pay a higher rate than 3 ⅌ cent on Treasury Bills, receivable at all times for Custom dues, to look back at the proportions of Specie in Bank and the Sub-Treasury only one year ago, and to reflect whether these Bills, unless taken up by themselves and held for the future Government demand, will be surrendered by holders at par when wanted for such use, if made to bear a much higher rate of interest. Of the increased Specie reserve now held in Bank, $11,897,805 was drawn from the Sub-Treasury. A decided increase in the volume of Foreign Importation through the Summer, will certainly restore a portion of it, should the Treasury Bills, in consequence of their admitted safety above every other security, be held up for investment instead of floated for Government uses.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central Shares	91⅛@94@92@93¼
New-York and Erie	34⅜@36@31⅛@34⅝
Missouri Sixes	83¾@84⅛@83⅛@84⅛
Tennessees	89⅛@90@88¾@89
Reading	63⅜@65@61⅛@64
Rock Island	82⅛@88@86@88
Panama	105⅛@107@106@107⅛
Pacific Mail	63@63¼@60@69¼
Illinois Central	99@100@99@99¼
Illinois Central Bonds	95⅛@95¼@94¾@94¾
Michigan Southern	30½@33⅛@30@31⅛
Hudson River	33¾@37@35@36⅛
Cumberland	21@21@20⅛@23¼
California 7s	83@84@87@90
La Crosse Land Grant	38@39@35@35¼

The business of the week, opening on Monday with an extremely buoyant market on the news just then telegraphed from Europe to 13th February, was a very large one, prices being steadily on the rise through the first two or three days, the demand for stocks then relaxing somewhat, and prices on Friday declining, as in the third column of figures above, 2@3 ⅌ cent. on the extreme sales of Monday and Tuesday. This decline was fully recovered on nearly the entire list on Saturday afternoon, the closing bids showing an improvement in nearly every instance on the opening of the week. The special features of Saturday's dealings were a rise of 5 ⅌ cent. in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, and of 2 ⅌ cent. in Cumberland Coal, and a free disposition to operate in the shares of the Erie, Hudson River, New-York Central and Rock Island roads for another upward turn. With the exception of California sevens and the new 7 ⅌ cent. loan of Iowa, both of which have advanced, the State list has been only steadily maintained, but as the English quotations come stronger by the *Europa*, and the rates of interest on both sides tend down, the probability is that speculation (as well as the investment demand) will be again attracted to Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias. Of the other State Stocks the supply is too limited at at present and prices too highly established—as in the case of New-York, Ohio and Kentucky—to enter largely into the Board dealings. The Railway Bond list, during the week, was also comparatively tame, so much attention being absorbed by the rapid rise in the shares. The two Land Companies, Canton of Baltimore and Cary Improvement of Boston, participated to a fair extent in the speculative dealings and advanced 2@2½ ⅌ cent. each. The general market left off firm.

Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote the rates current for Bank Notes, Land Warrants, &c., to-day, as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
All solvent N. Y. State Banks	⅜	Maryland	¾
All New Eng'd Banks in good credit	¼	New-Orleans	¾
Rhode Island	¼	Mobile	1½
East-Jersey Banks	¼	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	1¼
West-Jersey Banks	¼	Indiana Free Banks	3
Philadelphia Banks	⅛	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania Country Banks	1	Michigan	1½
Baltimore City Banks	¼	Illinois & Wisconsin	2
Virginia Old Banks	2½	Tennessee Old Banks	4
Virginia Free Banks	2½	Tennessee Free Ba'ks	5
North Carolina	3	Canada	¾
South Carolina and Georgia	1	Philadelphia Checks	1-10
		Baltimore Checks	¼
		Boston Checks	⅛

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	110
80 Acres	85	80 Acres	87
120 Acres	80	120 Acres	82
160 Acres	88	160 Acres	87

Messrs. Morse & Brother, No. 15 Wall-street, quote as follows:

New-York State and New-England	¼@ ⅜
Philadelphia, New-Jersey and Baltimore	¼
Pennsylvania Country	1 @1¼
Maryland	¾@1
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1⅛@1¼
New-Orleans	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2
Michigan and Missouri	1½@2
Virginia	2¼@2½
North Carolina	3½
South Carolina and Georgia	1¼@1½
Tennessee	3¾@4
Canada	¾@1

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, March 6.

The imports of foreign goods at this port for the week ending March 5 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$ [illegible]	Molasses	$23,452
Linseed	70,30[illegible]	Coffee	48,364
Saltpetre	22,794	Other articles	96,101
Hides and Skins	106,039		
Sugar	114,813	Total	$681,572
Corresponding week in 1857			$1,093,836
Decrease in 1858			$412,264

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, March 5.

The sales of Cotton, to day, were 10,000 bales. Middling, 11c @11⅛c. Sales of the week 55,000 bales. Receipts of the week 71,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port 115,500 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports 376,000 bales. Stock in port 415,500 bales. Sugar 5⅛c @6c. for fair to fully fair. Rio Coffee 10¾c @11¾c. for fair to prime. Stock 10,500 bags; sales for the week 16,500 bags. Freights: Cotton to Lievrpool ⅜d. Sterling Exchange 106¾@107½.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 6.

Flour firm. Wheat dull, and quotations barely maintained at $1@$1 07 for Red, and $1 20@$1 30 for White. Corn buoyant; sales of 17,000 bushels. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 20½c.@21c.

Baltimore, Saturday, March 6.

Flour steady. Wheat and Corn nominal and unchanged. Whisky dull, at 20½c.@21c. Provisions steady.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 6.

Stocks steady. Reading Railroad, 32; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 45⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 13
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New York	Liverpool	March 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 18

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb 27
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 10
Cahawba	New York	Havana	March 12

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Mrs. Herbert, Miss P. B. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. H. Stephens, B. H. Williams, H. Malloy, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Mann, Capt. W. A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hinman, J H. Wood, Henry Newland, Calvin Ballard, Louis Kunze, H. Smith, H. Stanley and daughter, J. H. Baldwin, A. B. Hodge, S. Mott, J. H. Lounsberry, Mr. Doty, Wm. Forgay, Wm. Lee, M. Kunoz, Jas S. Sutton, D. M. Bryant, O. H. Doty, J. Lowerberg and sister—and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. V. G. Hall and servant, V. G. Hall, Jr., E. Scheiffelin and lady, W. J. Bartlett and child, S. L. Woodford, Miss Lansdale, J. S. Cripps, Miss M. Wood, Mrs. Loveland, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Brennan, Miss E. E. Vanolinda, Miss S. Lambert, Mr. Fitch, Mrs. Main and child, Miss Birch, A. Arnoux, J. B. Watson, T. Kelly, Jno. Williams, Jos. Stewart, C. C. Russel, Benjamin Thomson, Mrs. L. Harper, S. H. Weymss—and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—S. E. Dove, R. M. Streeter, T. E. Bolster, F. S. Van Valkenburg, C. Baines, Lewis Magnus, F. W. Peltzler, A. B. Paxton—and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, John Sykes, Jr., Mr. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Manton, Mrs. R. de la Grange, Mr. Sadib Effendi, Vice-Admiral H. E. Mohamet Pacha, Capt. Hassam Effendi, Said Saluman Effendi, Messrs. McCance, Macfarlan, Goodyear, Whitewright, Jr., T. B. Hubbell, So and, Keneiberg, S. E. Turner, Obersham, A. Smith, Schlottner, Broadhurst, Postlethwaite, Fitz, J. V. Heyworth, Negroponte, J. C. Kilgour, Chas. Powsel, W. Kyle, Smith, M. C. Corson, Kingsford, Holloway, C. H. Simpson, N. B. Lyle, S. W. Richards, H. S. Haight, Hollock, T. Hodgson, A. Mark, Jas. Standing, Jas. Russell, Peter Goddon, Thos. Bannon, Cook, Jas. Bennett, Bishop, M. Simpson, Mrs. Mowbray and daughter, Capt. Stewart, Rev. D. Seeley.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—David Flanders and lady, M. R. Pishon and lady, R. McCall, G. W. Travers, E. Rosenwald, M. Longfellow, John Dawson—and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mrs. Meyer and 2 sons, E. Birry, J. B. Chadwick, W. J. Anderson—and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 24 | Sun sets.... 5 59 | Moon sets..... 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 53 | Gov Island. 2 42 | Hell Gate..... 4 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, March 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; St. Louis, Hudson, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett; D. Brown, Behm, Singapore, A. A. Low & Brothers.

Brigs Cecelia, Kavanagh, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; M. A. Jones, Hersey, Salem, E. A West; Milton, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves.

Schooners Alexander M., Christie, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Cortes, Small, Havana, J. Perkins & Co.; Rebecca, Woglon, City Point, J. Hunter & Co; S. Jones, Crowell, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Kingfisher, Patterson, Monrovia, &c., Benner & Deake; W. Phillips, Morant, Georgetown, Brown & De Rossett.

Steamers Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Caledonia, Layfield, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, Feb. 20, 12:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 5, lat. 40 53, lon. 68, passed a bark standing to the westward, supposed the Northern Queen. Feb. 22, lat. 51 20, lon. 12 50, passed and exchanged signals with ship Yorktown, Meyer, for London.

Bark Glenwood, Glover, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton, to Nelson Clements & Co. Has had heavy weather on the passage. Anchored off Egg Harbor to clear the vessel of ice; some of the crew are frost-bitten. Took a pilot from No. 11, the G. W. Blunt, March 3, in lat. 39 10, lon. 73.

Bark H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Had heavy weather on the passage, and was blown off in the late gale.

Schr. B. Flanner, Applegate, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Oregon, Krause, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Crenshaw, Morse, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. James Barratt, Davis, Delaware 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Flemming, Delaware 3 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Dennis, fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Dr. John Cropper, Bloxun, Eastern Shore, Va., 3 ds., with to A. C. Haven.

Schr. Dart, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., mdse.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived....Sunday, March 6.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill and Son.

Schr. Imogene, Ripley, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to H. Tupper. Sailed in co with brigs Fannie and Orella, and schr. G. Shaw, all for New York. Has experienced bad weather the entire passage. March 4, 20 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook took a pilot from boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11, since which time had very heavy westerly gales with extreme cold, the vessel and rigging so covered with ice that it was with great difficulty that she could be worked.

Schr. A. J. De Rosett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C. 13 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co. Had very heavy weather, lost jibboom.

Schr. Caroline V. Casey, Cudworth, Plymouth, N. C., 8 ds., with corn to Brown & De Rossett. March 5, off Squan, while at anchor, parted chain, lost the anchor and 12 fathoms chain.

Schr. Dorcas Ireland, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to H. Sampson.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Hayman, Edenton, N. C., 6 ds., with grain.

Schr. James and Samuel, McKay, Norfolk 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Rowland, Richmond 4 ds., flour.

Schr. Farewell, Poland, Squan, N. J.

Schr. Adelia, Willis, Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Direct, Beveridge, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. John Totten, Dewater, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. Rebecca, Clyde, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Burbeck, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Virginia with oysters.

Schr. Tunis De Pew, Edwards, York River, Va., 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Sea Witch, Egbert, York River, Va., 4 ds., oysters.

Sloop David Van Name, Angeline, York River, Va., 4 ds., with oysters.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Arago, Lines, for Southampton and Havre; St. Louis, Hudson, Aspinwall; Moses Taylor, McGowan, do.; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah; Caledonia, Layfield, do.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk; ships Lebanon, Hamilton, for New-Orleans; Ocean Rover, Pickering, for Melbourne; barks Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston; Lamplighter, Mackay, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo.

Memoranda.

The packet-ship John T. Boyd, Capt. Thomas, which arrived at this port on the 4th inst., was 64 days in making the passage from Liverpool, after having experienced a most boisterous and stormy passage, and upon one occasion it was supposed she would not withstand the fury of the gale.

Disasters, &c.

Beaufort, March 1.—The schr. El Dorado, Rice, from New York, with a cargo of brick, went ashore last night about 20 miles south of the Inlet; mainmast gone, and vessel breaking up. The E. was built at Matthews County, Va., in 1852, was 210 tons, and rated A 2, and valued at $8,000.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)